Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, May 14, 1823. No. 1719.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodoseus Dennis Devitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

VS.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday the 16th Instant, will be continued the sale by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendants Shop in the Fort.

Europe Pickles, Brandy Fruit, Europe Tongues, China Preserves, Abbott's Beer ripe in Bottle, Scotch Ale, London particular Madeira in Pipe and Bottle, Brandy in Puncheon and Bottle, Port, Calcavella and Malaga Wine, Hollands, Curricle and Chariot Harness, Military and hunting Saddles &c.

TUESDAY, 20TH INSTANT.

An assortment of English and China Plate, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated ware, Epaulettes and other Military Articles, Superfine Cloth, Kerseymere, Boots and Shoes, Medicine, Perfumery, Hosiery, Stationary, Mathematical Instruments, Cutlery, double and single Barrelled Guns, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Nankeen, Bengal Table Cloths and Towels &c.

Catalogues may be had on the Premises.

H. GRAY.
Sheriff.

BOMBAY, 14th May 1823.

TWENTY-NINTH

Calcutta Lottery.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, for Sale at Rupees 180 each, at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Bombay, 3d May 1823

Kempt and Co.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
OF PART OF THE

Stock in Trade

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

Messrs. Lugrin & Watson,

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
THE 14TH AND 15TH INSTANT.

Wednesday's Sale will comprise the following articles,

BRAMAH'S patent chest Locks, Russia lambs' wool Foraging Caps of colours, mounted with Gold and Silver Lace; Flutes with one and four Keys; Carriage Lamps, Plated Tea Pots, Bottle Stands, Liquor Frames, and Egg ditto; Glass tea and sugar Caddies handsomely cut and silver mounted; Tin ware, and a variety of useful articles.

THURSDAY'S SALE.

Fine cut Glass-ware of sorts, Essence of Spruce, Port wine, Claret, French Claret, Brandy in cask by the Gallon, in lots of 5 Gallons if required, Gin &c. &c.

Hodgsons Beer in Bottle, Smoked Beef, Jars of Tripe, Abott's Beer in Bottle, Sauces &c.

Terms Cash and as before Advertised.

Bombay, 14th May 1813.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday, the 17th Instant,
AT

Their Rooms,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

A TRUNK of Europe Boots and Shoes.

A Trunk of Cotton whole and half Stockings.

Sundry Articles of Piece Goods, Stationary, Cases of Pickles, Bloom Raisins, &c.

Bombay, 14th May 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL ON SATURDAY THE 17TH INSTANT
CONTINUE THE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At their Rooms

THE

FRENCH CLARET

BEFORE advertized. The Wine has been tasted by competent judges and esteemed of good quality. It will be sold privately in the mean time at the average Rates per Dozen of the last sale.

Bombay, 14th May 1823

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission
AT
MODERATE PRICES
Some Oil Cloth for floors
OF
NEAT PATTERNS
viz.

	Feet.	*Inch.*	*Feet.*		
Long	22	3	by 18	Broad	five in No.
do.	25	8	by 18	do.	one
do.	44	2	by 18	do.	Six
do.	46	3	by 18	do.	one
do.	20		by 18	do.	one

And passage oil cloth of Breadths and Patterns. The above are in excellent order.

Bombay 14th May 1823.

Esplanade.

TO BE SOLD

A SET of Bangalows now occupied by Mr. *Irwin*, consisting of one principal and two sleeping Bungalows with Servants Rooms and Stables. The principal Bungalow contains 7 apartments. A dining Room 31 by 24 feet and 12 high, the sea Veranda 58 by 14 feet; two Bed

Rooms 24 by 12 feet with dressing Rooms 12 feet square, and the front Veranda 34 by 12 feet.

The whole is newly laid with Chunam floors and covered with new Bengal Matting.—The great Veranda is venetianed throughout and painted green and white. The sleeping Bungalows are accommodated with every convenience. The whole may be seen any time.—

Price 6000 Rupees.

Bombay 14th May 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Capt. Nerac, of the French Brig L' Suzenna being on the eve of proceeding for Madras and Bengal will sell by Public Auction on Saturday next the 17th Instant at 10 o'clock, the remainder of the Millinery, Wine, Liquors, &c. &c. &c.

Capt. Nerac will take two or three Passengers for Pondicherry and Madras and that Application should be sent either to him in his Rooms in Nesbit Lane or to Jahangeer and Nowrojee Nassewanjee.

Bombay 14th May 1823.

Mr. Brooks

OF

Bombay Hotel.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends & the Gentlemen of the Settlement that he will have Cold Ham every day for Sale, and tho' Gentlemen can be accomodated with a small quantity, a Rupee's worth; should Mustard and Bread be required he will thank them to mention the same by Chit, when they send for it.

Bombay, 14th April 1823.

Passage to Liverpool,

PER THE

Theodosia,

WILLIAM KIDSON,

MASTER.

TO sail about the 25th instant, and will carry a Surgeon. Apply to the Capt. on board, or to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co.

Rampart-Row, 7th May 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 1st *May* 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the present system of providing Establishments for the Deputy Medical Storekeepers, and directs that the following scale be adopted at the different stations specified from this date.

Revised plan and scale of public establishments proposed for the Medical Store Department.

For the Medical Store-Keeper at the Presidency.

One Head Assistant and General Superintendent, with the rank, pay and privileges of an Apothecary .... Rs.	100*
Two Assistants and Writers, with the rank, pay and privileges of an Assistant Apothecary, Rupees, 48 each.	96*
Two inferior Assistant and Writers, with the rank, pay and privileges of 2d Native Assistants, Rupees 20 each	40
Two Compounders at Rupees 15 each, with the pay, and privileges of Head Compounders.	30
Seven Packers or Store Servants, Rupees 6 each	42
Two Peons, Rupees 6 each.	12
One Hallalcore and Sweeper.	2
Total	322

For the Deputy Medical Store Keepers of the Poona, Surat and Northern Divisions.

One Head Assistant, with the rank, pay and privileges of an Assistant Apothecary Rs.	44*
One Second Ditto as writer, with the rank, pay and privileges of a 2d Native Assistant.	20
Two Packers and Store servants, at 6 Rs. each	12
One Peon, at Ditto.	6
Stationary, petty Stores Sicklagur &c.	16
Total	98

In consequence of the present state of the Medical Establishment not affording sufficient number of Assistant Surgeons for the Cruizers composing the Hon'ble Company's Marine Establishment at this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the appointment of Sub Assistant Surgeons for the Medical duties of those Cruizers, which are not of sufficient importance to require the services of Assistant Surgeons.

Robert Vaughan at present an Assistant Apothecary to His Majesty's 47th Regiment, is consequently appointed a Sub Assistant Surgeon on the Establishment, from the 1st of last month.

Bombay Castle, 2d May, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Ensign Lamotte of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment to proceed to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for a period of one year from the date of his embarkation.

The promotion of Mr. Philip Moreas to be a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is cancelled at his own request and, that person is appointed apothecary of the European General Hospital at the Presidency, succession to J. A. Ferreira, pensioned.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Bradley is appointed, in the Marine Department, to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Ternate and Assistant Surgeon Griffiths is relieved from the medical charge of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal.

With reference to the General Order of the [illegible]th November last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, with the concurrence of the Government of Fort St. George, that officers of that Establishment arriving at this Presidency from Europe, will only be permitted to draw an advance equal to the arrears of subsistence which may due to them, the Madras Regulations not entitling them to Indian allowances, until they have joined some stationed subject to that Government.

Officers of the Madras Establishment arriving at Bombay from furlough or duty in India, will be allowed to draw the arrears of Garrison pay and allowances, which may be due to them and no more, it being understood that officers on furlough (not on sick certificate) beyond the limits of that Presidency, whose absence exceed six months, forfeit † the whole of their Regimental allowances from the expiration of that period.

The last paragraph of the order quoted above, and the general order of the 4th January 1821, in as far as Madras officers are concerned, are cancelled.

Bombay Castle, May 6th 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that information has been received of Lieutenant Addison of the 9th Regiment N. I. having received the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to remain in England, until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the season 1822 | 23.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Mant of the 2d | 10th Regiment N. I. to command the corps of Sebundies in the Northern Concan.

Bombay Castle 7th May 1823.

Major Robert Mclntosh, commanding the Horse Artillery, and Lieut. I. C. Peyton of the 5th Regiment N. I. doing duty with the 3d Regt. of Light Cavalry, are allowed leave of absence on their private affairs, for a period of five months; the former to proceed to Madras, and the latter to Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council pleased to permit Captain Lenox J. Fredrick, Executive Engineer in the Northern Concan, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account, for a period of six months, from the date of his embarkation

Lieutenant Tate, Revenue Surveyor of Salsette will do the duties of Executive Engineer in the Northern Concan, during Captain Fredrick's absence, or until further order.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. *to Govt.*

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

15TH APRIL, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment.

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieut.-Col. Nathan Wilson, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to the Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Jas. Hay, who retires upon half Pay of the 17th Light Dragoons, 21st November, 1823.

Cancels the Appointment of Lt. Shaw, from 17th Dragoons, vice Linasey and the Promotion of Cornet Nicholson, in the 17th Dragoons, in succession to Shaw. } Cornet George Robbin to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Lindsey, deceased, 21st November, 1822.

Ensign Jas. McCaffrey, from half Pay of the 58th Foot, (Riding Master at the Cavalry Depot. Maidstone) to be Cornet without purchase, 25th October, 1822.

11th Light Dragoons.

* Including the established allowances to House Rent.

† General order, 6th November 1821.

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Lieut. Edward Crauford Windus, from the 2d Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Hickman who exchanges, 31st October, 1822.

Lieut. Augustus Amyatt, from the 4th Dragoons Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Shore who exchanges, 21st November, 1822.

13th Light Dragoons.

Assistant Surgeon Jas. Gibson, from the 69th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bohan, promoted in the 65th Foot, 19th September, 1822.

16th Light Dragoons.

Cancels Blood's Appointment in the 24th Foot. — Serjt. Major Thomas Blood (Riding Master) to be Cornet, without purchase 25th Oct. 1822.

1st Foot.

Captain Chas. Deane, from the half Pay of the 24th Dragoons, to the Captain vice Mathew Ford, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 14th November. 1822.

Lieut. Daniel Keogh, from half Pay of the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Pulteney J. Poele Sherburne, who exchanges, 24th October, 1822

14th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Daly, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, 8th August, 1822.

17th Foot.

Lieut. William White Crawley, to be Captain by purchase, vice Nixon, who retires, 7th Nov.

Cancels Ens. Chas A. Young's promotion by purchase, vice Despard. — Ensign Chas. A. Young, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Crawley promoted, 21st November, 1822.

20th Foot.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Bunbury, from the half Pay of the 83d Foot, to be Lieut. Col. vice Maitland, appointed to the 84th Foot, 21st November, 1822.

20th Foot.

Cancels Ens. Congreve's promotion vice Gilbert, deceased, and the appointment of S. W. Wybrants in succession. — Ensign Ambrose Congreve, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wallace, who retires, 5th September, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Thos. Bourke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 8th August, 1822.

30th Foot.

Ensign Jas. Nesbitts Gregg, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice John Rose, 2d, deceased 31st December, 1821.

Gentleman Cadet Nixon Armstrong, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 8th August, 1822.

38th Foot.

Major William Frith, from the 72d Foot, to be Major, vice Sir Charles Cuyler, Bt. appointed to the 69th Foot, August, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet William J. Owen, from the Royal Military College, to do Ensign without purchase, 8th August, 1822.

Ensign George Conway Montague Levine Wade Soutar Johnstone, from the 90th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Owen who exchanges, 4th September, 1822.

Cancels Ensign Moore's promotion vice Huston, deceased. — Ensign Frederick Moore, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Kerr, Senr. deceased 12th September, 1822.

41st Foot.

Gentleman Cadet McKenzie Champain, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 5th September, 1822.

Ensign Joseph Eyles Deere, from the half Pay of the 72d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Champain appointed to the 29th Foot, 31st October, 1822.

44th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet George J. Smart, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without Purchase, 5th September, 1822.

46th Foot.

Lieut. Alexander Campbell, to be Captain without purchase, vice Hemsworth, deceased, 21st November, 1822.

Cancels Ens. Robt. Campbell's promotion vice John Campbell 2d, removed to the 11th Dragoons. — Ensign Robert Campbell, to be Lieutenant vice Campbell, 21st November, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Jas. M. Cuming, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 5th September, 1822.

47th Foot.

Ensign Robt. Ridge, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Christopher Irvine Cochrane, deceased, 28th December, 1821.

Gentleman Cadet John Lardner, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, 5th September, 1822.

53th Foot.

Cancels H. Mahon's appointment, vice Blackie. — Lieut. Jas. Stewart to be Quarter Master, vice Blackie, deceased 7th November 1822.

54th Foot.

Captain William Cox, from the 19th Foot, to be Captain, vice Bromhead, who exchanges, 21st Nov. 1822.

59th Foot.

Lieutenants Samuel Clutterbuck to be Captain without purchase, vice Hmayne deceased, 7th Nov. 1822.

Ensign Alexander Murray, to be Lieutenrnt, vice Clutterbuck, 7th Nov. 1822.

Lieutenant Hon'ble Jeffery Amherst, from the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Bloomfield, appointed to the 7th Foot 21st Nov. 1822.

Hon'ble Adolphus Frederick Cathcart, to be Ensign, vice Murray, 7th Nov. 1822.

65th Foot.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign William S. Wood, vice Jos. Mulkern, deceased, 26th Dec. 1822.

65th Foot.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign Frankland, from 24th Foot, and subsequent removal into the 67th. — Ensign George M. Bowen, vice Blacker, deceased, 27th Dec. 1821.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Henry Robert Addison, Gent. vice Wood 26th Dec. 1821.

Cancels Donogh O'Brien's appointment in the 24th Foot — Donogh O'Brien, Gent. vice Bowen, 12th Sept. 1822.

Cancels Asst. Surg. C. Reilly's promotion, vice Mackesey. — Assistant Surgeon William Bohan, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Mackesey, deceased, 8th Aug. 1822.

67th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Josephus Deverell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 7th Nov. 1822.

69th Foot.

Major Sir Chas. Cuyler, Bart, from the 38th Foot, to be Major, vice Charles Jas. Barrow, who retires upon the half Pay of the 43d Foot, 29th Aug. 1822.

Ensign William Scarth Moorsom, from the half of the 31st Foot, (a Gentleman Cadet, from the Royal Military College) to be Ensign without purchase, 7th Nov. 1822.

Hospital Assistant John Coghlan to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Gibson, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons, 19th Sept. 1822.

87th Foot.

Lieutenant N. Clifford to be Captain without purchase, vice Fitzgerald deceased 11th Dec. 1821.

Ensign George Booth to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Clifford, 11th Dec. 1821.

William Smyth, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice G. Booth, 12th Sept 1822.

Ensign Joseph Thomas, from the half Pay 101st Foot, (a Gentleman Cadet, from the Royal Military College,) to the Ensign without purchase, 7th Nov. 1822.

89th Foot.

To be Captains without purchase.

Lieutenant Watson Augustus Steel, vice Savage deceased, 14th Oct. 1821.

Lieutenant Charles Cannon, vice Basden, promoted, 12th Sept. 1822.

Lieutenant John Jas. Sargent, from the half pay of the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Græme, appointed to the 33d Foot, 8th Aug. 1822.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign Cates from 87th vice Cannon, and De L'Etang's appointment in 87th in succession to Cates. — Ensign John William Tottenham to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Cannon, 12th Sept. 1822.

Cancels La Roche's appointment in the 14th Foot. — Henry Stanislaus La Roche, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Tottenham, 2d Sept. 1821.

Gentleman Cadet John Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 7th Nov. 1822.

Brevet.

Captain Charles Harrison, of the 20th Foot, to be Major in the Army, 15th August, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The exchange between Captain Nichools, from the half Pay of the 25th Light Dragoons, and captain Jones of the 89th Foot, (as stated in the General Orders of the 27th January last,) has not taken place.

The Commission of Lieutenant Spaight, of the 87th Foot, has been antedated to the 11th October 1821, that being the date it ought to bear.

The Commission of Ensign Rumley, of the 30th Foot, has been antedated to the 5th Jan. 1817.

Ensign Thomas Hill, of the 53d Foot, has been permitted to resign his Commission, 14th November 1822.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

Head-Quarters Calcutta; 15th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Lieutenant Congreve, having been previously promoted, Lieutenant Eyre succeeds to the Lieutenancy vacant by Lieutenant Gilbert's decease, and S. W. Wybrants, Gent. succeeds to Lieutenant Eyre's Ensigncy.

38th Foot.

Ensign Thomas A. Trant, to be Lieutenant, vice Huston, Lieutenant Moore having been previously promoted by His Majesty.

MEMORANDUM,

Assistant Surgeon Gibson, of the 13th Light Dragoons, will continue in Medical Charge of the 69th Foot, until further Orders.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarter, Calcutta; 19th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons as signed.

11th Dragoons, Lieutenant Cooper, from 30th Instant, for 5 months, in extension, enable him to join his Regiment.

16th Dragoons, Lieutenant Armstrong, to 1st August 1823, in extension to enable him to rejoin his Regiments.

38th Foot, Captain Hardman, from 17th Instant, to to 29th May, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

38th Foot, Lieutenant Magill from 10th Instant, for 2 months on Sick Certificate.

38th Foot, Lieutenant and Adjutant Snodgrass, from 20th Instant, to 1st June, 1823, to proceed to Calcutta on his private affairs.

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell to Lieutenant Thomas of the Royal Regiment, and Pay Master Pillon, of the 54th to return to Europe for the recovery of their health, and to be absent on that account each for two years, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY 1823.

We have at length the pleasure to announce the arrival of a Ship from England. The Hannah, Captain Lamb, from London the 13th of December anchored in the harbour yesterday forenoon.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Ashburner, Mrs. Clieland, Miss Williams, Miss M. Williams, Miss Thomas, Miss Ruthrun, Miss Cotgrave, John Williams Esq. John Ashburner Esq. Charles Thomas Esq. W. L. Clieland Esq. Mr. Davidson, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Marshall; The Hon'ble Mrs. Harris landed at Mangalore.

Our files of Papers by this opportunity extend no later than the 9th of December. Foreign Journals however by over land despatch have reached the Presidency to the 11th of January, and the kindness of a friend has put us in possession of the following most important heads of intelligence.

The Duke of Willington the Ambassador Extraordinary has been ordered to leave Paris!!!

The Queen of Portugal banished for not agreeing to the new Constitution.

Nothing further had transpired at the time our paper was put to press.

The friends of Captain Gambier, R. N. will peruse with interest the following account of a most miraculous escape from immediate destruction.

"On a recent Elephant shooting party at Ceylon, Captain Gambier and Mr. Hay of the Royal Engineers had separated from their companions, and were following a large Female Elephant: when pretty close to her, she suddenly and unexpectedly turned upon them; escape appearing impossible, they both fired but with little effect.—the animal immediately charged, knocked Captain G. down, and pursued Mr. Hay who fell; Captain G. having recovered, and observing the imminent danger of Mr. Hay, gallantly ran with another gun to his assistance.

The Elephant on perceiving Capt. G's. approach, turned round, seized, him with her trunk and raised him from the ground with as much ease as if he had been a straw: she then knelt down and laid him on his back, still retaining her hold: she now began gradually to lower herself and he already felt the pressure which appeared the forerunner of certain destruction, when most unaccountably the animal suddenly rose and retreated, leaving him without other injury than a severe bruise on one knee, which he probably received when she first knocked him down in pursuing Mr. Hay.

So providential a rescue from apparently certain death, may perhaps be accounted for by the Elephant having been confused by the firing, or by her alarm at becoming so far detached from the rest of the herd.

The rencontre occupied about three minutes."

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday last, the Court having met pursuant to adjournment, Laskey McCarthy was brought up to receive sentence for the murder of Michael Cohen.

His Lordship, in addressing the prisoner, informed him that he had, by a Jury of his countrymen, been found guilty of the most heinous of all crimes, a crime which by all codes both divine and human, was punished with death; that however, from several circumstances, the Court had considerable doubt whether the prisoner was really guilty of the offence he had confessed. In the first place, another person had been formerly tried for committing the same murder, and although acquitted from the contradiction in the evidence, the learned Judge who then presided, had expressed his decided conviction of the guilt of the person formerly tried; another circumstance, was, that many instances had occurred of persons in the prisoner's rank of life, confessing themselves perpetrators of crimes for the purpose of being transported to another climate. Whether the prisoner was guilty of the murder of which he stood convicted, God and his own conscience alone could determine, but if innocent of that crime, still his offence was very great; he had, by his own confession, subjected himself to the chance of an ignominious death and had brought on his character the odium and suspicion of his being a murderer. Under these circumstances, the Court was compelled to pass the sentence on him, but execution would be stayed till the pleasure of His Majesty was known, and the Court would recommend that a pardon be granted to the prisoner, under condition of his undergoing some severe punishment; which would probably be close confinement for a long period, and that transportation to New South Wales would not be the sentence.

His Lordship then passed the awful sentence of death in the usual terms.

The Court stands adjourned till Wednesday the 5th June; the Grand Jury not having been discharged.

Bombay Courier.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. G. Thompson, 1st | 4th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. A. Wall 1st | 10th Regt.
Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, Commg. Southern Concan.
Capt. E. A. Robinson, Europe Regt.
Capt. J. Roome, Dept. Cadet.
Capt. R. Hurle 2d | 9th Regt.
Major D. Campbell, 2d | 9th Regt.
Lieutenant D. Liddell, 2d | 5th Regt.
Lieutenant G. Blensted, 2d | 10th Regt.
Major Smythe, 5th Light Cavalry
Lieutenant A. Adam, Madras N. I.
Lieutenant J. Roebuck, E. Brigade
Major R. Mackintosh, Horse Artillery
Captain John Clunes, 1st | 6th Regt.
Lieutenant G. McIntosh, 1st | 11th Regt
DEPARTURES.—Ensign C. Hunter, 1st | 8th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon Robt. Martin, 1st | 2d Regt.
Lieut. Col. B. Kennett, 1st | 12th Regt.
Ensign E. N. Earle, 1st | 12th Regt.
Ensign W. Child H. M. 67th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon, Ed. Milward.
Lieut. and Adjt P. W. Pouget 2d | 5th Regt.
Ensign H. B. Campbell, 1st Batt. Gren. Regt.
Asst. Surgeon, A. Fawse 2d | 5th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Thos. Tapp, B. E. Regt.
Lieut. G. J. Mant, Comd. Sebs. N. C.
Ensign and Qr. Mr. George Candy, 1st | 2d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy, 2d | 10th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. J. Hennell.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—May 6th The H. C. Brig Palinurus Alx. Corstorphan Returned back from Goa.
The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. George Meddleton from Manglore 10 April
12. Armed Ketch Vigilant Syrang Doss Mahomed from Tankara Bunder.
13th Spih Hannah John Lamb from London Portsmouth 13th Dec. 1822.
Brig Phœnix, Captain C. E. Smith from Persian Gulph left Bussorah 7th April, Bushire 7th April and Muscat 7th May.
Do. Ship Hydery Capt. Wm. Humble, Persian Gulph, left Bussorah 9th April, Bushire 26th April and Muscat 7th May.
Do. Brig Dadaboy, Capt. P. Thesselle, from Sem and Penang left 14th March.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hannah.—Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Ashburner, Mrs. Cleland, Miss, L. Williams, Miss. M. Williams, Miss, Thomas, Miss. Ruthrun, Miss. Cotgrave, John Williams Esq. John Ashburner Esq. Charles Thomas Esq. W. L. Cleland Esq. Mr. Davidson Mr. Marsh Mr. Marshall. The Honorable Mrs. Harris Landed at Mangalore.
Per Phœnix.—Lt, Virnon H. C. Marine and Mr. Burchutt late Chief officer, Ship Travencore.
DEPARTURES.—May 6th Portuguese Brig Letecia, Necolas R. de St. Anna to Mozambique
7, Ship Aurora, Percy Earl to Bengal.
Do. The H. C. Brig Palinurus, Alexander Corstorphan to Geriah.
10, The Imaum of Mascats Brig of War Nassery Nocqudah Salumbeen Abdoolrahim to Muscat.
12, Ship Malabar, R. S. Fielder, to Madras.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Theodosia, for Liverpool.
Ann, for China.
Futtay Eslam, for Bussorah.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—April 22. Brig Amboyna, J. Waddell, from New South Wales 9th February.
The Amboyna, from Port Jackson brings account of the loss of the Brig Calder, Captain P. Dillon late of Calcutta, at the Coal river of that Colony in the early part of February last, no lives lost, the vessel had proceeded under charge of the Chief Officer in ballast from Port Jackson, to bring timber from the Coal river.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.—April 22d H. M. Alligator, Captain Thomas Alexander, from a Cruize.

DEPARTURES.—April 18th, Ship Jane, Captain C. Maitland, for Calcutta.—Do. H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. Tincombe, on a Cruize.—20th, Brig Lion, Captain T. W. Stunt, for Sea.—21th, Ship Eliza, Captain Gibson, for Calcutta.—22d, Ship Carron, Captain P. S. McCarty, for Calcutta.—24th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe, to the Armegun Shoal.—27th H. M. Ship Alligator, Capt. Thomas Alexander, for Penang.—Do. Ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. J. Hill, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship Woodford, Captain A. Chapman, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.

On Sunday the 4th instant, at the Scotch Church, by the Reverend J. Clow, Mr. Thomas Holloway High Constable of Bombay, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ackerman.

DEATHS.

At Muscat on the 22nd April, Captain Frederick Faithful of the H. C. Marine.

At Poona, on Friday the 2nd May, Anne Westley, the wife of Lieut C. J. Westley 2d 10th Regiment B. N. I., aged 26 years and 7 Months.

On the 4th instant, the Infant Son of Mr. H. Wooler, aged 19 months.

Calcutta

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday the 16th Instant, at St. Johns Cathedral, Lieut. Charles James Lewes, of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Harriet Ann, third Daughter of Captain Joseph Hodges, Senior of the Country Service.

BIRTHS.

In Chowringhee, on the 19th April, the Lady of Captain J. A. Hodson, of a Daughter.

At Birjytollah, on the 19th April, the Lady of Richard Turner, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 19th April, the Wife of Mr. Bowser, Assistant Master, Military Orphan School, Alipore, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 23rd April, Chas. Scott Robertson, Esq. of Bowsing Factory, aged 25 years.

On Saturday, the 19th April, Peter Watson, Esq. late Accountant in the Accountant General's Office, aged 49 years.

On the 21st April, the Infant Son of Mr. D. Carbry, aged 3 months and 17 days.

At Hoogly, on the 11th April, the Infant Daughter of Mr. H. C. Broeager.

Madras.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday last, the 23d instant, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Reverend W. Roy, Mr. Joseph Seciuna, the Son of Captain Paul Seciuna, of the Ceylon Service, to Miss Frances Martin, of Mrs. Branson's Seminary.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday, the 20th April, at Vizagapatam, the Lady of John Smith, Esq. Collector of that District, of a Daughter.

At Wallajahbad, on the evening of the 15th inst. the Lady of Lieutenant Hill, H. M. 69th Regiment, of a Son.

At Egmore, on the 19the instant, the Lady of Lieut. Stoddard, H. M. 54th Regt. of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 24th instant, at the house of John Goldie, Esq. Royapettah, Miss Emma Poole, fifth surviving Daughter of the late John Poole, Esq. of Cornbrook, near Manchester, aged 24 year.

On the night of the 24th instant, a fortnight after Child Birth, Mary, Wife of Mr. Richd' Taylor, most sincerely regretted.

At Royapooram, on Tuesday, the 22d instant, Mrs. Maria De Silva, the wife of Mr. Leonard De Sylva, aged 55 years.

At Tranquebar, on the evening of Saturday, the 12th April, a few hours after her Childbed, Mrs. Sophie Magdalena Woodschow, aged 38 years and sincerity regretted by her Husband, 13 children, and friends.

Calcutta

BUY			PREMIUM.		SELL.	
30	8	5 Remittable Loan			29	8
8	12	5 Per Ct. Loan Certificate			8	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	5	0 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange.....	3	8
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.....	5	0
Do. 2 Months Certain,.....	4	0

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

1 11½ *a* 2¼ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 *a* 2⅛

Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92 *

Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees *

Bills on Court of Directors drawn at 2-6 Exchange 26 *a* 28 per cent *premium.*

BANK SHARES—Premium 60 to 62 per Cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206	4 *a*	206	8	per 100
Doubloons.....	30	8 *a*	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	8 *a*	17	12	
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4 *a*	4	12	
Louis D'ors,.....	8	4 *a*	8	8	
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,...	190	4 *a*	190	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½ *a*	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....	10	12 *a*	11	0	
Bank of England Notes,	9	8 *a*	10	0	

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,— APRIL 10TH, 1823.

Mr. Richard Udny. Assistant to the Accountant General.

THE 17TH APRIL, 1823.

Mr. George Bacon. Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. Thomas Richardson. Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

QUESTION.

Why is a Gardener the most extraordinary man in the world ?

Because no man has more business upon *earth*, and always chuses *good grounds* for what he does. He commands his *thyme*, he is master of his *mint*, and fingers penny royal. He raiseth his *celery* every year; and it is a bad year indeed if it does not produce a plum. He meets with more *boughs* than a minister of state. He makes more beds than an Inn-keeper, and has in them more painted ladies, and more genuine roses and lilies, than are to be found at a country wake. He makes *raking* his business more than his diversion, as many other gentlemen do, but he makes it an advantage to his health and fortune, which few others do. His wife has, nevertheless, enough of "lad's love," and "heart's-ease." He can boast of more "bleeding hearts" than any town toast, and more laurel than the Duke of Wellington; but his greatest pride, and the world's envy, is, that he can have *Yew* whenever he pleases.

YEW TREE.

[*India Gazette April* 19.

SELECTIONS.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following Prospectus, which we have much pleasure in doing.

PARENTAL-ACADEMIC-INSTITUTION,

Established at a Meeting of Parents, Guardians, and Friends, on the 1st of March, 1823.
No. 11, *Park-Street, Chowringhee.*

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. L. BLANEY,
EDWARD BRIGHTMAN,
W. DACOSTA,
ROBERT FRITH,
J. L. HEATLY,
C. HUDSON,
M. JOHNSTON.
C. KERR,
ROBERT KERR,
JAMES KYD,
J. F. SANDYS,
THOMAS B. SCOTT,
AND
P. SUTHERLAND,

J. W. RICKETTS,...*Secretary.*
ALEXANDER, & Co. *Treasurers.*
T. BARTLETT,...*Sub-Teasurer and Accountant.*
G. LYCKE,.....*Surgeon.*
————,.....*Chaplain.*
Revd. M. HILL,....*Professor of Sciences.*
—J. B. WARDEN,..*Professor of Classics.*
R. SMITH,.....*Master.*

The Plan of Education will comprise the study of the HEBREW, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, and ENGLISH, as well as of the Oriental Languages; HISTORY, both Sacred and Profane; GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC, BOOK KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, &c. &c.

TERMS:

In the Elementary Department.

BOARDERS, ...32 Rupees per Month.
HALF-BOARDERS.....16 Rupees per Month.
DAY-SCHOLARS,.....12 Rupees per Month.

In the Classical Department.

BOARDERS, ...40 Rupees per Month.
HALF-BOARDERS,.....24 Rupees per Month.
DAY-SCHOLARS, ...20 Rupees per Month.

In the Professional Department.

BOARDERS, ...50 Rupees per Month.
HALF-BOARDERS,.....34 Rupees per Month.
DAY-SCHOLARS,.....30 Rupees per Month.

A reasonable reduction of rates will be made in favour of those who may send more than two Pupils to the Institution in proportion to the excess beyond that number.

Every Boarder is to bring with him, on admission into the Institution, a complete stock of wearing apparel.

An Extra charge will be made for MUSIC, DRAWING and DANCING.

The object of Education being not only to cultivate the Understanding, but to improve the Dispositions, and form the Mind; strict attention will be paid to religious and moral Duties. Cleanliness and whatever else may contribute to health, will be studiously observed. The Masters will dine at the same table with the Pupils.

The professed religious principles of the Institution will be those of the Established Church of England, but without operating to the prejudice of any other denomination of Christians whatever. Morning and Evening Prayers will be

conducted at the School; and Divine Service will be regularly performed every Sunday.

The Institution will be subject to the regular superintendence of the Committee of Management: two of whom will visit it in weekly rotation, to take cognizance of all matters requiring special notice.

Parents, Guardians, and Friends will be entitled to visit the Institution at all hours of the day, without any restraint whatever. All other persons, coming with a proper recommendation, will be allowed free access to the Institution.

During the hours of recreation, one of the Masters will constantly attend, to prevent irregularities, and enforce an exact observance of order and correctness of deportment,

There will be two seasons of Vacation in the year; one at the time of Easter, and the other at Christmas. Quarterly Examinations of pupils will be holden by the Committee of Management; and a General Annual Examination will always precede the Christmas Vacation, when Parents, Guardians, and Friends, as well as the Public at large, will be solicited to honor the Institution with their presence. It is the serious and earnest wish of the Committee of Management, that the Pupils should never be called home at any other time (cases of sickness excepted,) than during the regular Vacations; as it is found by experience, that repeated absence from School generally proves prejudicial, not only to the application, but also to the happiness of the Pupils.

A public Library will be attached to the Institution, as well for the use of the Master, as for the improvement of the minds of the Scholars.

☞ The Seminary is to open on the 1st of May next.

The Female branch of the Institution will be undertaken, as soon as the necessary arrangements for that purpose are completed.

A plan is also in contemplation, the object of which is to provide for the gratuitous education of children, who shall have remained for some time in the Institution, and whose Parents or Guardians may die in indigent circumstances.

By order of the Committee of Management.

JOHN W. RICKETTS, *sec. P. A. I.*

Aerolites.—As a considerable degree of attention has of late been attracted to the Aerolites at present deposited for public inspection at the Hurkaru Library, it will probably be interesting to our Readers to learn that an analysis of those productions, in comparison with that of some of the ashes which were ejected from the Tomboro Volcano, so far back as the year 1815, took place in our presence yesterday forenoon. The result has completely verified the opinion which refers the *Aerolites* to a Volcanic origin. The ashes and stones obviously contain *sulphur* and *iron*, the former however predominates in the Meteoric stones, and the metal in the ashes. No other difference is perceptible.

Bengal Hurkaru, April 22.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir

On Sunday afternoon, about half past three o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out in Entally, in the Garden of Duttur Baboo; and the wind blowing fresh from the Southward, the flames spread with the greatest rapidity, to the alarm and consternation of all the neighbourhood. On being apprized of the circumstance. I immediately hastened to the scene of destruction, but before I could reach the spot, a number of Huts had already fallen a prey to the devouring Element. On my approaching the place, the fire apeared to have been got under: but a few minutes after, a violent gust of wind springing up, again set every thing in a blaze. I then crossed the New Bridge at Balliah Ghaut, to witness this awful scene, but I had not the heart to advance close to the fire, as a range of huts which were built very close together, was at that moment in flames: and seemed to bid defiance to all human exertions, notwithstanding two Engines were constantly kept going. Several Engines at this time arrived from different quarters, but were for some time unable to approach the fire so as to do any good; owing to the narrowness of the road and the great crowd of people assembled: who nevertheless did not attempt to render any assistance whatever, and thus the fire consumed a range of Native huts nearly a mile in extent, that is, from Duttur Baboo's Garden where it began, to the end of New Balliah Ghaut, where by the unwearied exertions of the Engines, the fire was at last got under. The number of native huts destroyed by this dreadful conflagration is some what less than two thousand: and it was not till two or three hours after the fire had been extinguished, that all apprehensions of its bursting forth again were removed. The groans and cries of the unfortunate, who lost their little all by this trying calamity, were truly distressing to me as to many other by-standers; some of the poor creatures were quite frantic, though I am happy to say, no lives were lost on the occasion. I cannot close this melancholy account, without adverting to the apathy and cold indifference of the hundreds of Natives, who stood by, idle spectators of the distressing scene before them, without ever offering their assistance in any way; or if intreated to do so, declining, with a smile of astonishment at the nature of the request. I am at a loss to form an idea as to what sort of beings they could be, thus silently, and with apparent satisfaction, to gaze on the destruction of the property of their own countrymen (of which they might have saved a large proportion, had they chose to exert themselves,) while a few Europeans risked their lives and safety in using their utmost endeavours to get the fire extinguished. Indeed, no adequate praise can be given to those few individuals, for the zeal and generous feeling they exhibited on these occasions; which will be long remembered by those who were witneses of their exertions.

I shall now, Sir, conclude with a proporsition that a subscription be set on foot, for the relief of the unfortunate who are sufferers by this late dreadful calamity; to which I am sure the generous inhabinants of this wealthy City will cheerfully contribute their mite.

I am, Sir your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 21. A SPECTATOR.

P. S.—It would be an act of true charity to the poor sufferers in quesition, of you would raise a subscription among the persons in your office for their relief.

Though we cannot but applaud the philanthropic motives of the native Gentleman who has favoured us with the above communication, we would strongly recommend him, as the calamity has chiefly befallen his own countymen, to set a subscription on foot for them himself; and our mite shall not be wanting to second his exertion. —Ed.

Rope Bridge of Tension and Suspension!—A number of gentlemen having expressed disappointment at not having seen the Rope Bridge, we are happy in stating that the Post Master General caused it to be re-constructed on Monday night by Moonlight. But as its strength was on the first exhibition very sufficiently proved in every possible way, and as it will be immediately sent to its destination near Bancoorah on the Benares road, the Rope work has been set up *without the platform*, which in fact affords a better opportunity of examining its pecular construction, viz. the setting up power, and the principle of the graduating links of Rope, which constitute its greatest strength. These are two hundred feet in length, and nine feet broad; can speedily be taken to pieces, and easily transported on a few common Hackeries. So also the Standards, and transom rollers near the foot, which support the Strands. The grades may be reduced, or elongated, at pleasure, according to the width of Streams and Torrents intersecting Military Roads.—*John Bull.*

THE BHEELS.

Candeish, March 1823.—The Bheels of the Sautpoorah Range, have, as is usual at this season, commenced giving trouble; and two or three Detachments are employed against them: one consisting of 4 Companies of the Bombay 10th Regiment with some Irregulars, another from the 3d Bengal, and Party from Mundlaisir. A price is set on the heads of two or three of the most notorious offenders; and we have a report, that a son of the famous Pindarrie leader, Shaick Dullah, has contrived to earn a part of this reward, by decapitating one of the proscribed Chiefs. The Shaick himself is supposed to be still a wanderer among the hills between the Nurbudda and Tapty, but without followers.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DAWKS.

Sir, *To the Editor of the Journal.*

I was glad to see by the Papers, that the Post Master General with a laudable anxiety for the Public good, has lately invented Suspension Bridges, to enable the Dawks to cross ravines and nullahs at any period, and during any weather; this certainly deserves praise,

as all improvements do, when they are for the better. Whether the one, I am now about to propose, will be considered so or not, I cannot say; but I leave it to others more experienced; merely recommending the measure, as appearing to me to be useful—this is a total dismissal of the present Dawk System altogether, and the substituting *Post Boys on Horses*, as used in England. to convey the Bags to bye-places and villages not in the track of the regular Mail. The time saved by this measure, would be about one half at least, that is, Letters would be conveyed to Calcutta in 3 days instead of 6. Some expense, to be sure, would be increased in providing Tatoos, or Horses, and their keep; but that would be compensated by the advantages to be gained by the change, all which, I humbly submit to the consideration of those concerned.

Your's &c.

Dinapore, April 6. —— A TRAVELLER.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,— April* 24.

The following extract of a letter from an esteemed friend at Bhaugulpore, gives an account of a dreadful fire which happened there:—

Bhaugulpore, April 18, 1823.—Yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out in the Bazar of this place, and destroyed upwards of 100 houses. It continued to rage with unabated fury till 5 o'clock in the evening. There were some of the huts where spirits and oil were kept for sale, that were in flames so late as 6 o'clock this morning. A dreadfully hot and powerfully westerly wind, which continued blowing the whole day, unfortunately contributed to spread the conflagration. The natives, as is their usual custom on these occasions, stood weeping and looking on,—but very few made the slightest exertion to stop the progress of the flames. There was one poor women whose clothes caught fire, and who instead of throwing them off or attempting to extinguish the flames, sat down in the middle of the road to weep! I lament to state that there were three females burnt to death, and there are four men missing, who are supposed to have perished in the flames. There were a great many dead cows, goats, and other animals drawn from beneath the ruins this morning. Many respectable cloth-merchants are completely ruined. This dreadful fire is said to have originated in a two-storied choppered house, and supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a servant cooking her dinner immediately under the thatch.

The hot weather here is more severe than the oldest inhabitants ever experienced, and the Indigo plantations about here, I am informed, are in a miserable state.

The following reached us in course of the day:—

FORT ST. GEORGE, THE 18TH APRIL 1823.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has received, with sentiments of deep regret, the mournful intelligence of the Death of the Honorable, WILLIAM THACKERAY, Esquire, a Member of the Council of this Presidency, which lamented event took place at Sea, on the 14th of January, on his passage to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health.

The Governor in Council directs, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, that the Flag of Fort St. George be immediately hoisted half staff high, and continue so until sun-set this evening; and that Minute Guns, forty seven in number, corresponding with the age of the deceased, shall be fired from the Ramparts of Fort St. George.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

E. WOOD.

Chief Secretary.

[*Ind. Gaz. April* 24.

Mortality on board the Carmo.—An alarming report was transmitted to Government some days ago, stating that a dreadful mortality had occurred on board the Portuguese ship *Carmo* just arrived from Macao, twenty two Lascars and six Sepoys having died between Malacca and the Sand Heads. Under the impression that this mortality arose from contagion, Mr. GRANT, the Assistant Marine Surgeon was humanely deputed by Government to proceed down the river to the ship to investigate the causes of so many deaths, within so short a period. It appears that the disease was not of an infectious nature, the men who died had been attacked suddenly with universal languor, and great debility in the joints, and expired in a few days. The Medical report of the officer on deputation will no doubt contain a full and explicit account of the circumstances of the case.

H. C. Ship Royal George. We have much pleasure in recording the following correspondence between Captain SANDYS and Captain BIDEN.

To Captain Christopher Biden, Commanding the Honorable Company's Ship ROYAL GEORGE.

Kedgeree, April 15, 1823.

MY DEAR SIR,

Before we separate our respective avocations, allow me to acquit myself of one of the last (though not least satisfactory) part of my duty, in communicating the sentiments which prevail towards you, in the breast of every individual under may command.

There can be but one feeling among us—that of gratitude; and I hereby, in the name of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, composing the Detachment of Recruits on board the *Royal George*, beg to offer our sincere and unqualified thanks, for your unremitted attention to our comfort and accommodation from the period of our embarkation to the present moment.

The Women likewise of the Detachment, seventeen in number, with their Children, have come forward, begging me to express, if possible, their feelings of gratitude for your attention—not only to their comfort in every possible shape, but for luxuries and superfluities which were not unfrequently distributed with a liberal hand.

We all pray, that you may live long and happy; and, (in the speedy acquirement of a princely fortune,) that you may meet the reward of a strict and unwearied attention to your duty, and the interests of your employers, and of your liberality and kindness to such of their Military Servants, as may have the good fortune to be consigned to India under your charge.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Your's most faithfully and sincerely,
H. SANDYS, *Commanding the Detachment of the H. C's. Recruits on board the* ROYAL GEORGE.

CAPTAIN BIDEN'S REPLY.

To Captain Sandys, &c. &c.

Calcutta, April 18, 1823.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your very handsome letter, conveying the thanks of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Privates, and the Women, composing the Detachments of the Honorable Company's Troops on board the *Royal George*, for some little comforts and attentions received during the passage; these are viewed too partially, and were frequently claimed by the calls of humanity and fellow-feeling.

I beg you will assure every one of the Detachment under your command, how much I value these flattering sentiments of their regard; and that they will ever have my warmest wishes for their health and prosperity: their good conduct has been chiefly owing to the unanimity which so happily prevailed throughout the passage.

For yourself and family, accept, my dear Sir, every assurance of my esteem; and that you may soon be enabled to return to old England, and enjoy many happy years there, is, believe me, the heartfelt desire of

Your sincere and faithful friend,
CHRISTOPHER BIDEN

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. April 24.

His Majesty's Birth Day.—Yesterday being the Anniversary of the day on which His Majesty's Birth-Day is observed the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Flag-Staff in the Fort, and a Royal Salute fired. In the evening there was according to custom, a Grand Ball and Supper given at the Government-House, in honour of the day. From some of our numerous Correspondents in the service of his Majesty, or of the Honorable Company, we hope to be favoured with an account of the Festivities of the evening;—some description of the scene, where the fair and the brave, commingling in the dance, "tripped it lightly on the fantastic toe," in honour of the King, to the delight and admiration of the beholders. To a Sovereign who is not indifferent to the happiness of his subjects, it must be a pleasing reflection, that the respect shewn to the day of his Nativity embraces something more than the mummery of mere state pageantry; that it includes, for instance, the gaieties of the Ball Room, where the heart is cheered and the mind charmed

into a temporary foregetfulness of the said realities of life, by the fascinations of the giddy Dance and the inspiring sounds of lively Music, which like Hope.

"Gives wings to pleasure as it flies.
And plucks away the thorn from pain."

[*Beng Hurk. April* 25.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.

Indigo.—This continues firm, and the better qualities going off fast at our quotations, the Arabs and Americans are still in the market.

Cotton.—The market still continues dull, and the few sales effected confined to country consumers, at Mirzapore 15th April new Bandah was quoted at 19-2, and Cuthoura at 15-5 per local maund, at Jeagunge 20th April, new Bandah was stated at 15-12, and Cutchoura at 12-12, to 13 per maund—stock 7800 maunds.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions in this since our last, except the Honorable Company's re-sale of 21st instant, stated below, which can hardly be considered a guide to the market, we consequently have not altered our quotations.

Particulars of 17 chests of Behar Opium, re-sold by the Honorable Company on the 21st April 1823—viz. 5 chests at 2655, 12 chests at 2010, average 2199-11-4.

Grain.—The demand for this during the week has been limited, Dooda and Gungajalla Wheat and Patna Gram has fallen about one anna per maund since our last.

Piece Goods.—Very dull, and looking down.

Salpetre.—In fair demand, at our quotations.

Sugar.—Dull, but we have no alteration to state in prices.

Freight to London.—Still rates at £ 4-10 to £ 7-10 per Ton.

Bengal Hurkaru, April 25.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL 1823.

Six per Cent.

Bengal Remttable Loan.....32

SINCE our last report H. M. Ship *Tees* Captain Coe, has sailed for the Armegon Shoal. H. M. Ship *Alligator* Captain Alexander, for Penang—and the Ships *Woodford*, Captain Chapman, and *Bombay Merchant*, Captain Hill for Calcutta. There have been no arrivals.

The homeward bound Ship *Agincourt* has the *blue Peter* at her mast head, but is not expect to sail for some days

The *Caledonia* is expected to take her departure for England in about three weeks.

Supreme Court.—The trials of the Prisoners in the Calendar were finished yesterday; and the *Sentences* only remain to be passed

Supp. to the Govt. Gaz. April 29.

English News.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, DEC. 7

Of all the gales which have visited this port and its vicinity, of late years, that of Thursday night and yesterday morning was the most furious. Those who have resided in the West Indies declare that this storm most forcibly reminded them of one of those hurricanes which are seldom experienced but in tropical climates. The most terrible and overwhelming gusts were succeeded by intervals of deceitful calmness, which constantly betrayed the terrified listener into a hope that the gale was beginning to abate. The wind had blown fresh from the north west during the greater part of the evening, but towards nine o'clock it increased to a strom, reached its greatest fury before ten, and continued with little remission till near four in the morning.

Those part which are particularly exposed to the ravages of the northwest wind, have suffered the most; such as Everton, Low-hill, Edge-hill, Islington, the neighbourhood of Brunswick-place, &c.

An elderly woman, of the name of Mary Hughes, met a very instantaneous death. Her daughter was servant with a family in Seel-street; and they being from home, she had invited her mother to keep her company. They were both in the kitchen when suddenly a stack of chimneys fell, and forced their way through all the intervening stories into the cellar floor. The daughter leaped out of the window, and the mother was in the act of following, when a beam struck her on the back, and killed her on the spot. Her body was not extricated from the ruins for a number of hours afterwards. One elderly female, in London-road, was overwhelmed in the ruins of a chimney, which fell through the roof of a house, and had her thigh broken. A woman in Strand-street was also dangerously hurt by a similar accident. Part of the roof also of a house in Erskine-street feel in and bruised the mistress of the house so that she is still confined to her bed.

A Mrs. Williams had been employed sewing the fore part of the week in the house of the widow whose death we have announced above. She took supper with that lady and her daughters on Thursday evening, and a little before ten was preparing to return to her lodging, near Brunswick Chapel, when the lady proposed, as the night was so very boisterous, that she should sleep at her house that night. To this Mrs. Williams at first consented; but recollecting that her absence on such a night would create considerable uneasiness in the minds of the two ladies in whose house she lodged, she determined to return home, and had left the house little more than half an hour, when the accident above related occurred. Not aware of what happened, Mrs. Williams returned yesterday morning, to finish the work on which she was employed, and had reached the door of the lady's house ere she learnt the fatal catastrophe, when her feelings so overcame her that she nearly fainted away. A family in Christian-street, alarmed by the high state of the wind got out of bed, and naked as they were, had only reached the outside of the door, when the whole of the interior of the house was demolished by the fall of a stack of chimneys. A young lady in Erskine-street had only quitted her room a few minutes, when the chimney fell through the roof, and covered her bed with the ruins.

The most of our streets were yesterday morning strewed with fragments of chimney cans, slates, bricks &c. A great part of the roof of the house of Mrs. W. Dixon, jun, Botanic View, fell in about midnight with a tremendous crash, and created the utmost alarm for the safety of the children and family. Mr. Taylor, printer and stationer, Ranelagh-street, has sustained material damage by the falling of one of the chimneys of his premises, extending into Mitchell place, and otherwise, by the blowing off the slates. The new range of houses at the top of Stafford-street, Islington, were unroofed to a great extent, and in many buildings the lead was rolled up by the force of the wind. A house in Clayton square, another in Williamson-square, one in Seel-street, and several others, were partially unroofed, unchimneyed, or otherwise injured. A large stack of chimneys, belonging to a house in Vauxhall-road, was unrooted, and carried entire to a considerable distance, into some neighbouring premises, where it was not found for some time. A large chimney attached to a steam saw-mill, in Naylor-street, fell upon a stable, in which were three fine horses, two were killed, but the third was got out very little injured. From 20 to 40 yards of the wall which surrounds the new glass-house in Vauxhall road, was blown down.

Mr. Dixon, of Everton, has been instantaneously bereft of 2 daughters of about 11 and 13 years of age, who were killed by the falling of the chimneys. In Mr. Yates's house, Seel-street, the family being from home, the servant had obtained the company of her mother to sleep with her, and by the falling of the chimneys, which broke through to the ground, the mother was killed. The daughter escaped by leaping through a window. Mrs. Warrall, of Upper Islington, was sitting in her parlour,, when a similar accident crushed her into the cellar, and buried her in ruins, from which she was taken out, in about three hours, a dreadfully mangled corpse. Her two daughters were considerably hurt. In Strand-street a chimney also fell in, and killed a woman and much hurt a man. Indeed, the accounts from all parts of the town are most heart-rending. The cries of several persons during the night were heard on the pier-head, and we are informed they proceeded from the people clinging to the mastss of a schooner which sunk in the river, and amongst whom one woman lost her life.

The Liverpool and Birmingham mail coach, that should have arrived here at seven o'clock yesterday morning, did not reach town till two o'clock in the afternoon; the bags were, however, brought by the guard, very little beyond the regular time. The Carlisle coaches that should have arrived at nine o'clock on Thursday night, did not arrive before ten o'clock on Friday morning owing, in both cases, to the number of trees blown down upon the roads.

The following are details of the loss and damage sustained by the shipping:

The La Plata for Monte Video, and the Chili, for Valparaiso, are on the Mile Rocks; the first lost her foremast, bowsprit, and maintopmast: the latter her foremast and main topmast; they have been discharging their dry goods during the ebb tide, and are this evening filling with water; they are both in a very dangerous situation. The Caledonia, for Deme-

hore in Bootle-bay, with loss o mi- and full of water; Topaze, from Bos- Crosby Point, partly di-masted, bilged, s this fl od with water; O ho, for New parted her cables, on shore, and fills with Leander, for Jamaica, totally dismasted river; Cossack, Walker, (of Harrington) e close to the King's D ck wa l, with f retopmast, and otherwise considera- maged: Gilbert Henderson, or Savannah, in Bootle-bay, dismasted, bilged, and with water; Thomas Naylor, from St. Pe- rgh, on shore, rudder unshipped, and t p- gone, and filling with water; British Tar, arva, on shore in Bootle-bay, and fills with ; Mary, of Carrickfergus, on shore; the er Sheffield, sunk on Pluckinton bank, fe of the Captain drowned; the Alice and a sunk in the Prince's Dock; the Dandy t receive any damage; Robert and Ann, Waterford, sunk in the King's Dock; the of Whitehaven, lost her mainmast in the 's Dock. Several vessels in the Prince's have come to damage in one way or the mongst which the Monarch, for Lima, bowsprit; Albion for New York, bow- rung. The Dock is in a very crowded wing to the prevailing winds from the d: there are several other minor losses particulars to-morrow.

M'Nab, the supercargo of the La Plata, wife of the mate, were unfortunately

d this evening, Martha Sketchley, New raddock, M'Master, for St. Peters-

ngston, May, for Africa and Bantry the Caroline (which was towed out am-boats on Tuesday), for Jamaica, ack.

l of distress for a ship on West Hoyle a brig on Formby Point.

said to be the Rockingham, from , was driven on shore on West has since gone to peices.

fast steam-packet, on shore near rew and passengers saved.

er, name unknown, sunk on Pluck- grain.

ham steam packet, sunk in the ri-

burgh, Goodsman, for Glasgow, on Thursday the day of the gale, again yesterday evening, all well.

HE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.)

most terrific gales of wind with n has been visited for many years d on Thursday night. It com- nightfall, from the south west, af- round to the west, and gradu- violence until about 12 o'clock, perfect hurricane, accompained By ten o'clock the town was er darkness, the greater part of ng blown out and those which n were so violently agitated by afford but little light. Many e greater part of the night by daring to retire to rest until the

e alarm felt by the inhabitants ttages near the New Bailey, hat they applied to be admit- s until morning.

of property occasioned by this dreadful commotion of the elements, is, as might be expected, very extensive: but we are happy to say, that in this town, so far as we have been able to learn, there has been no loss of life, and very few personal injuries have been sustained.

A great number of chimneys belonging to dwelling houses have been blown down in all parts of the town and neighbourhood; and in many instances the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

A great number of buildings were wholly or partially unroofed; in fact, scarcely any edifice exposed to the wind escaped without some derangement of the roof; and in many parts of the town we observed the lead flashings on the houses rolled up by the wind, as if they had been sheets of paper. The new barracks in Regent-road were partly unroofed, and a portion of the wall was blown down. At the Dales, near Stand, the residence of Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., the consequences of the gale were very disastrous. There was company in the house, and the family had just retired up stairs. A young lady, the sister of Mrs. Phillips, was standing by the fire-place in her bed room in the top story when a stack of chimneys fell, completely demolished the bed into which she was about to step, and actually drove one of the bed posts through the floor into the room below, like a spike. Fortunately, no personal injury was sustained. The only child of Mr. and Mrs Phillips, which was in bed in another room on the same floor, was immediately removed, and in about ten minutes afterwards, the remaining chimneys fell into that room and shattered to pieces the bed in which the child had been lying. The house is for the present unmhabitable and the family have been compelled to quit it.

A large new unfinished building at Harpurhay, intended for a silk-factory, was blown down.

STOCKPORT.—We understand that a woman and her child were killed by the falling of a chimney in the Hillgate, and that her husband had both his legs broken. It is said that a factory was partly blown down, between Stockport and this town.

WARRINGTON.—The cupola of the church near the George Inn was blown down, and destroyed great part of the roof. A windmill in the neighbourhood was also blown entirely down.

Such are the leading particulars which the shortness of the time has permitted us to collect, of the consequences of this dreadful storm, which appears to have been far more violent and more destructive than that on the 1st of December last year. What may have been its effects in other parts of the kingdom and at sea, we are, of course, unable to say; but it is much to be feared, that in our next we shall have to give details far more destressing than any we now submit to our readers.

On Thursday night this city experienced one of the most tremendous gales, accompained by a heavy rain ever remembered. The gusts which followed each other were most terrific, and theatened the safety both of the houses (which actually rocked to and fro from the violence) and their inmates. We have heard that an uninhabited house in Crook's-place was blown down; part of a strong wall in Stepping lane, was demolished; a chimney, belonging to Mr. Davey's house, in the market, was blown down, and the bricks fell through the roof of the house to the bed-room

A large wood building, just erected for the exhibition of a Panorama, on the Castle Ditches, was completely unroofed.—*Norwich Mercury*.

By the tremendous gale of wind on the night of Thursday last, a brick wall, of between 70 and 80 feet in length, at Ipswich, was completely blown down.

On Thursday night last, a house was blown down in Albany-place, Lambeth. Fortunately its inhabitants were not in it at the time; in consequence of some painting and repairs that were going forward, the individuals had left the house. The streets in many parts were strewed with pieces of chimney pots and tiles, especially from old buildings in Lambeth, and in many parts of Westminster. The mills near the waterside were for a considerable time left to the mercy of the wind, and the mill at Battersea was stopped at last with some difficulty; the few inhabitants around it expecting every moment it would be down. The barges that were going up the river found it impossible to proceed, the wind being completely against them, and they were obliged to cast anchor. Two barges belonging to Messrs. Lumley, coal-merchants, at Scotland-yard, were sunk; and a barge, laden with a "score" of coals, belonging to Messrs. Dagleish, of the same place, was driven by the wind under their counting-house, but without doing any serious mischief to the number of watermen's boats that were moored near there. A great number of barges broke from their moorings, and one poor man, belonging to Strand-slane, had his boat drifted away: a barge belonging to Milford-lane crushed it to pieces. The persons who let out pleasure boats have likewise experienced a great loss, and the river was strewed with benches and burthents of boats that had gone from their moorings. The poor men looking for their boats, and finding them gone, presented an affecting scene.

A stack of chimneys fell, and broke in the roof of a house in St. George's fields, near Bethlehem, but fortunately did no injury to any person, no one sleeping in the attic. Below Bridge, a collier broke its cable, but with the assistance of a number of persons it was soon again made safe. In Chelsea Reach no boats or barges could "live," it being so rough in what is called the "Bay of Biscay" of the Thames.

IRELAND.

With only one exception in the County Limerick, and one in Tipperary, the South appears to enjoy profound tranquility. We regret, however, to mention, that a disposition to outrage has manifested itself in the county of Roscommon, at a place called Croghan, near Boyle. A policeman was attacked, and his wife wounded; but the villains did not effect their purpose, which was to seize and carry off the man's arms. —*Dublin Evening Post*.

We have heard that horns have been frequently heard, of late, in the neighbourhood of Croghan; and that parties of the peasantry have been seen out at very unseasonable hours.—*Roscommon Gazette*.

(FROM THE BOYLE GAZETTE)

We are sorry to observe, that a spirit of outrage has manifested itself in this part of the country, which has hitherto been considered the most peaceable, and which, if not timely suppressed, may ultimately lead to attacks on the houses of the resident gentry of this country.

On Tuesday morning last, five men (undisguised), suddenly burst into a house in the village of Croghan, within a few miles of this town, inhabited by Thomas Short, a policeman, secured him by the throat while in bed, and demanded his arms. Although nearly suffocated, he struggled to disengage himself, which he fortunately effected, and seizing his bayonet, made use of it in every direction where he found any resistance. A desperate struggle ensued, during which his wife (who was almost incapable of affording assistance from her advanced state of pregnancy) attempted to escape to alarm the remainder of the police, but received a blow from a person outside the door, by which she was thrown back senseless—she continues in a dangerous state. Short at length succeeded in putting the ruffians to flight. Upon following them to the door, he saw about seven or eight more running in all directions. He thinks that he must have wounded the whole of those who entered and one of them severely.

The Courier November 30.

Population of England in 1377.—As a matter of historical curiosity, we subjoin the population of the principal towns of England in the year 1377, when an enumeration was made on account of a poll-tax:—

London	35,0 0	Colchester	4,500
York	11,000	Canterbury	4,000
Bristol	9,000	Beverley	4,000
Plymouth	7,000	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4 0 0
Coventry	7. 0	Oxford	3 500
Norwich	6,000	Bury, Suffolk	3,500
Lincoln	5.000	Gloucester, Leicester, Shrewsbury.	Each somewhat more than 3,000
Sarum, Wiltshire	5.000		
Lynn	5,000		

In that remote age the total population of England was 2,300,000, but the proportion of town population was far smaller than at present, since the number of towns containing above 3,000 inhabitants was only 18.

LORD BYRON IN ITALY.

(FROM A MONTHLY PUBLICATION.)

July.—Were I to say that we lead an agreeable life in this *amphibious city*, I should say the thing that was not true. In many respects we are more changeable than the weather, and, in the circle of our little society, every thing depends upon the state of it. His Lordship is completely weather-struck in all his actions. If the day is fine, he is gay; if cloudy, he is dull and despondent; if stormy, he is wild and extravagant; if calm, he is placid, cheerful, witty, and free; if foggy and sultry, he is sullen, peevish, and must not be spoken to. In short, he is our thermometer—by him we know the state of the stmosphere before we have opened a window or a door in the morning; and as he is the prime agent of our sorrows and joys, we are as anxious

"To trace
The day's disasters in his morning's face."

as ever Goldsmith's boys did tha of the village schoolmaster. His Lordship's anxiety to please, and make all happy about him, often puts him to great misery, in striving vainly to conquer his disposition, and combat passions which are incontroulable, and, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, cannot be altered. People, who measure other persons' ways by the "rule and line" observed in well-regulated English families, have probably assigned to my Lord Byron and suite, a regular family maxim here. No such thing. We are only regular in one thing, and that is in doing nothing but what is irregular. We have changed hotels four times in fourteen months, for reasons unknown to me, except in a few cases. One hotel we left because a church opposite chose to ring its bells every morning before day light. The Bishop offered to cease ringing for a sum of money, to be paid to the ringers. His Lordship swore (he swears as well as a Lord that had never left London), it was an attempt to extort, and that his money should never *ring the changes* in his Grace's pocket. This caused a change. The owner of the hotel, afraid of losing so good a customer, offered to have the *clappers muzzled* at his own cost; but his Lordship had "read" him and the Bishop out by "bell, book, and candlelight," and consigned them to to the devil, in his way. We pitched our tents in a house near the Rialto, and here we should have done very well, but, unluckily, a lower appartment, which reached the whole length of the dwelling, struck his Lordship as offering every convenience for a stable; it had formerly been used as a chapel, and was hallowed in the owner's estimation; he refused to have it polluted by horses. His Lordship "wrote him down an ass," and left him in high dudgeon. There was an Italian poem appeared on the occasion, but it would not do in an English dress. In St. Mark,'s-place, we quitted at midnight a conscientious Venetian's splendid palace, because, forsooth, he took it into his head to refuse admission to unmarried ladies after dark, without an extra premium for his apartments, to pay a father Confessor for weekly purifications. Another we ran from with horror, solely from his Lordship having discovered that the mistress bore a strong resemblance to the devil in "Dante's Inferno." These are the only removals I can account for. At present we are set down opposite St. Mark's Church, and have been for some time. At times we see a great deal of company, and keep it up day and night, by land and water, like jolly fellows. *Vice versa*, for weeks we see no company but his Lordship's Newfoundland dog and the———, eating in our separate apartments, and meeting in the evening to smoke each other with segars, and go drily to bed like automatons. This is all owing to his Lordship's whims. When these fits are on him he goes to the theatre, and receives company in his box, himself *en deshabille*, or rather *dis-shabbily*, being ungartered and negligent to slovenliness. This in Venice is a common way of showing your nobility—but his Lordship is no imitator—he does it he knows not why nor wherefore, and cares not one straw for the world's opinion. At such times the-——is the only one that dares take a liberty with him; he puts up with her romping, singing, dancing, and sarcasms—but only puts up with it. He expresses no dissent at what she does, but his features remain as rigid and morose as those upon the bust of Cato. It is now that he becomes a *water spaniel*, and remains for half a day together on the billows of the Adriatic. He can do every thing but sleep on the water, and with his little boat and dog, alternately swimming and rowing, he visits the neighbouring continent and islands, where he is known by the name of "the Devil." He will return in the night, leaves his boat on the strand, and goes to his apartment unattended. A su[mmons] for the household to go to breakfast is, pe[rhaps] the first notice any one has of his arrival [at] ing is a favourite amusement, though he[r] only spot on which he can enjoy the sp[ort] not 500 yards in circuit, and the natives [look] at him as the Peruvians did at the Spani[ards] when they believed man and horse to b[e] and the same body. It is so much the fa[shion] here to ape Lord Byron, that several It[alian] *noblesse* have their *menages* of four or [five] "gallant steeds," and not half an acre [of] ground to exercise them upon. We have [so] many English admitted into our *sanctum s[anc]torum*; there is a prejudice against them, unless they come with the recommendatio[n] genius and talent of their own, any other c[laim] to notice is little valued. Mr.——, one of [the] M. P.'s and his family, had letters of i[n]duction to his Lordship. He was very *q[uiz]zically* received, and would never have got ing in our hotel had not his lady, a young and witty creature, observed the scruti[ni]ng glance searching her husband through, an[d] claimed—"Ah, my Lord, he will not looking into; you must take him from ou[r] appearances as I and his constituents di[d] that for better for worse too, or you m[ust] take him at all." His Lordship took he[r] smiled and Mr.——sat down satisfied honour was done to his merits, whic[h] gallant tribute to his wife's superior tions.

You ask me a very simple question should be a simpleton to attempt answ[er] —"Where," you say, "does Lord B[yron] his poetry from?" Truly, now, do yo[u] is begot in his brain by one of the M[use]s do you think he dives for it in the wav[es] Venetian gulph? I can tell you what our establishment said. A person q[ues]tioned him, "Pray, Jerome, is his Lordshi[p] that note for me?" "No, Sir," and "he is writing poetry." "How do [you] that, Sir?" "Because he is scra[tching] head." This is all I know of the m[atter] now you are as wise as I am.

His Lordship is an admirer of [music] and the performers are always wel[come] evening parties. I never knew hi[m] them at dinner; and at an evenin[g] *tione*, it is understood, any one ma[y] ed without distinction. There i[s] his you would not suspect in Lord [Byron] is true. We have had of late [a] singer, of considerable eminence, [who] in school, into which he came fi[rst] is a pupil, and is now become a [man] ame here under very odd circum[stances] prisoner to the state-galleys.

The Fine Arts.—Monsieur [Pictet] of Artillery, and holding the a[ppointment] Academic and Military Direct[or] nastic exercises at Berne, is n[ow] England. A gentleman to wh[om] sente[d] on his arrival (Mr. [Haydon] artist), discovering the fine musc[ular] symmetry of figure, which he[r] gymnastic exercises had given hi[m] introduced him to the membe[rs] Academy. The President and [Council] that lively interest which th[ey] the progress of the students, [and] thusiastic feeling which disti[nguishes] endeavours for the advancemen[t]

aware of the great advantages which would result, entered into an engagement with him during his stay in London, to teach the Grecian gymnastic exercises to the men who sit as models, for the purpose of developing their muscles, and giving full scope to their powers, by showing the equilibrium and capability of action in the human body. Monsieur CLEAS has been presented to the first artists in London, who unite in expressions of admiration of his figure, which they consider to be so fine, that the best antique statues lose their interest in comparison with him.

It will be remembered that Friday fortnight was "a day of storm and tempest—a dark and cloudy day"—yea, moreover, it was a very rainy day. On the evening of that day, dark, and rainy, and tempestuous as it was, it so fell out that an honest farmer, together with his wife and his horse, had to return to their home from Northwich market, a distance of a few miles. The farmer mounted, his wife was placed behind him on a pillion, and thus they set out, determined to "weather the storm." Their way lay across Marton Sands, a wild and dreary place, extremely uneven, with every here and there what is called a sand hole. The road hereabouts is also said to be haunted. Into one of these sand holes the horse got, and the lady was thrown from the pillion. As she fell, she very naturally screamed, and to her scream, her husband, all unconscious of her dilemma, coolly replied, "Eh, SARAH, I'm afraid I've hurt that woman sadly, and trotted on leaving his poor wife to the mercy of the elements and ghosts; nor did he miss his rib until, upon his arrival at his own house, PETER was called to help his mistress off the pillion. "Why, Master," said Peter "there's nothing here but the pillion!" "Why, your mistress is there, you booby, why don't you help her off," retorted the angry farmer. Upon examination, however, it was found that she actually was not there, and the farmer and his servants, with lighted lanterns, went in quest of her. Whilst she lay in the sand hole some hind passed by, no doubt sufficiently terrified at being alone in the dark, in the haunted part of the road; to him she applied for assistance—to him in vain she reached out her hand; for on perceiving her the man thought sure enough it was the spirit of the place, and set off as if he had been flying from the bailiffs. She was soon discovered, we are happy to say, and conducted home, without having received any material injury.—*Stratford Advertiser.*

The Courier. Dec. 2 1822.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.—There is at present living, at a place called Glenarie, six miles from Inverary, a person of the name of John Monro, at the advanced age of 95, who makes a point of walking daily, for the sake of recreation, the six miles betwixt his residence and Inverary, or to the top of Tullich-hill, which is very steep, and distant about two miles. Should the rain pour in torrents, so much the better, and with the greater pleasure does he perambulate the summit of the hill for hours in the midst of the storm. Whether it is natural to this man, or whether it is the effect of habit, cannot be said; but it is well known he cannot endure to remain any length of time with his body in a dry state. During summer, and when the weather is dry, he regularly pays a daily visit to the river Arca, and plunges himself headlong in with his clothes on; and should they get perfectly dry early in the day, so irksome and disagreeable does his situation became, that like a fish out of water, he finds it necessary to repeat the luxury. He delights in rainy weather, and when the "sky lowers, and the clouds threaten," and other men seek the "bield or ingle side," then is the time that this "man of habits" chooses for enjoying his natural element in the highest perfection. He never bends his way homewards till he is completely drenched; and, on these occasions, that a drop may not be lost, his bonnet is carried in his hand, and his head left bare to the pattering of the wind and rain. He at present enjoys excellent health; and, notwithstanding his habits, he has been wonderfully fortunate in escaping colds, a complaint very common in this moist climate—but when he is attacked, whether in dry weather or wet weather, whether in summer or winter, his mode of cure is not more singular than it is specific. Instead of confining himself and indulging in the ardent sweating potions so highly extolled among the gossips of his country, he repairs to his favourite element, the pure streams of the Arca, and takes one of his usual headlong dips, with his clothes on. He then walks about for a few miles till they become dry, when the plan pursued never fails to check the progress of his disorder. In other respects the writer has never heard any thing singular regarding his manners or habits.—*Stirling Journal.*

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(From the last Number of the Edinburgh Review.)

Napoleon in Exile or a Voice from St. Helena. The Opinions and Reflections of Napoleon on the most Important events of his Life and Government, in his own words. By Barry E. O'Meara, Esq. his late Surgeon, 2 *vols.* 8vo. *London,* 1822.

(Continued from our last.—Page 339.)

His contempt of our wretched policy towards the Catholics deserves some notice from those genuine alarmists who used equally to stand in awe of Napoleon and the Pope.

'"I cannot conceive," continued he, "why your ministers have not emancipated them. At the time that all nations are emerging from illiberality and intolerance, you retain your disgraceful laws, which are only worthy of two or three centuries back. When the Catholic question was first seriously agitated, I would have given fifty millions to be assured that it would not be granted; for it would have entirely ruined my projects upon Ireland; as the Catholics, if you emancipated them, would become as loyal subjects as the Protestants. I would," continued he, "impose a tax of 50 per cent. upon absentees, and diminisish the interest upon the debt."

'I made some observations upon the intolerance which had been manifested on some occasions by the Catholics.

'"The inability to rise above a certain rank, and to be members of Parliament, and other prosecutions once removed from your Catholic brethren," replied he, "you will find that they will be no longer intolerant or fanatical. Fanatiscism is always the child of persecution. That intolerance which you complain of, is also the result of your oppressive laws. Remove them once, and put them on a similar footing with the Protestants, and in a few years you will find the spirit of intolerance disappear. Do as I did in France with the Protestants."'—I. 355—356.

Napoleon repeatedly asserts, and apparently with an entire reliance upon the statement receiving implicit assent, that he raised himself to supreme power without ever having been guilty of a crime. By this he must of course mean to deny only the having had recourse to extremities beyond those which all conquerors and usurpers are of necessity driven to. Nor can any man of ordinary candour deny, that he is chargeable with far fewer delinquencies than any of his predecessors in the whole course of history. The passages of his life which are principally relied upon in contradiction to this opinion, are the massacre of the Turks and poisoning of the sick in Egypt, and the seizure and execution of the Duc d'Enghien. It is fit, therefore, that we should see what account he gives himself of those celebrated transactions. Miot's history of the Egyptian expenditure gave Mr. O'Meara an opportunity of broaching the subject of the two former.

'He observed, "Miot was a polisson whom, together with his brother, I raised from the dirt. He says that I threatened him for writing the book, which is a falsehood. I said to his brother once, that he might as well not have published untruths, He was a man who had always fear before his eyes. What does he say about the poisoning affair and the shooting at Jaffa?" I replied, that as to the poisoning, he could say no more than that such had been the current report; but that he positively asserted that he (Napoleon) has caused between 3 or 4 thousand Turks to be shot, some days after the capture of Jaffa. Napoleon answered, "It is not true that there were so many. I ordered about a thousand or 12 hundred to be shot, which was done. The reason was, that amongst the garrison of Jaffa, a number of Turkish troops were discovered, whom I had taken a short time before at El-Arish, and sent to Bagdat upon their parole not to serve again, or to be found in arms against me for a year. I had caused them to be escorted 12 leagues on their way to Bagdat by a division of my army. But those Turks, instead of proceeding to Bagdat, threw themselves into Jaffa, defended it to the last, and cost me a number of brave men to take it, whose lives would have been spared, if the others had not reinforced the garrison of Jaffa. Moreover, before I attacked the town, I sent them a flag of truce. Immediately afterwards we saw the head of the bearer elevated on a pole over the wall. Now, if I had spared them again, and sent them away upon their parole, they would directly have gone to St. Jean d'Acre, where they would have played over again the same scene that they had done at Jaffa. In justice to the lives of my soldiers, as every general ought to consider himself as their father, and them as his children, I could not allow this. To leave as guard a portion of my army, already small, and reduced in number, in consequence of the breach of faith of those wretches, was impossible. Indeed, to have acted otherwise than as I did, would probably have caused the destruction of my whole army. I, therefore, availing myself of the rights of war, which authorise the putting to death prisoners taken under such circumstances, independent of the right given to me by having taken the city by assault, and that of retaliation on the Turks, ordered that the prisoners taken at El-Arish, who, in defiance of their capitulation, had been found bearing arms against me, should be selected out and shot. The rest, amounting to a considerable number, were spared. I would," continued he, "do the same thing again to-morrow? and so

would Wellington, or any general commanding an army under similar circumstances." 1. pp. 328.330.

The fact is here fairly confessed; nor do we apprehend that any great difference of opinion will be formed upon the complexion of it. Such measures of vigour are, we fear, inseparable from the operations of war: and accordingly, it never was upon this transaction that the principal stress was laid. The poisoning he entirely denies; but with a frank avowal of his sentiments, that such an action would have been justifiable in mercy to the sufferers, under the circumstances of the case.

"Previous to leaving Jaffa," continued Napoleon, "and after the greatest number of the sick and wounded had been embarked, it was reported to me, that there were some men in the hospital so dangerously ill as not to be able to be moved. I ordered immediately the chiefs of the medical staff to consult together upon what was best to be done, and to give me their opinion on the subject. Accordingly they met, and found that there were 7 or 8 men so dangerously ill, that they conceived it impossible for them to recover; and also, that they could not exist 24 or 36 hours longer; that moreover, being afflicted with the plague., they would spread that complaint amongst all those who approached them. Some of them, who were sensible, perceiving that they were about to be abandoned, demanded, with earnest entreaties, to be put to death. Larry was of opinion that recovery was impossible, and that those poor fellows could not exist many hours; but as they might live long enough to be alive when the Turks entered, and experience the dreadful torments which they were accustomed to inflict upon their prisoners, he thought it would be an act of charity to comply with their desires, and accelerate their end by a few hours. Desgenettes did not approve of this, and replied, that his profession was to cure the sick, and not to dispatch them. Larry came to me immediately afterwards, informed me of the circumstances, and of what Desgenettes had said; adding, that perhaps Desgenettes was right. "But," continued Larry, "those men cannot live for more than a few hours, twenty four, or thirty-six at most; and, if you will leave a rear-guard of cavalry to stay and protect them from advanced parties, it will be sufficient." Accordingly, I ordered 4 or 500 cavalry to remain behind, and not to quit the place untill all were dead. They did remain, and informed me that all had expired before they had left the town; but I have heard since, that Sydney Smith found one or two alive when he entered it. This is the truth of the business. Wilson himself, I dare say, knows now that he was mistaken. Sydney Smith never answered it. I have no doubt that this story of the poisoning originated in something said by Desgenettes, who was a bavard, which was afterwards misconceived or incorrectly repeated. Desgenettes," continued he, "was a good man; and, notwithstanding that he had given rise to this story, I was not offended, and had him near my person in different campaigns afterwards. Not that I think it would have been a crime, had opinion been given to them; on the contrary, I think it would have been a virtue. To leave a few miserables who could not recover in order that they might be massacred by the Turks with the most dreadful tortures, as was their custom, would, I think, have been cruelty. A general ought to act with his soldiers as he would wish should be done to himself. Now, would not any man, under similar circumstances, who had his senses, have preferred dying easily a few hours sooner, rather than expire under the tortures of those barbarians? You have been amongst the Turks, and know what they are. I ask you now to place yourself in the situation of one of those sick men, and that you were asked which you would prefer, to be left to suffer the tortures of those miscreants, or to have opium administered to you?" I replied, "most undoubtedly I would prefer the latter." "Certainly, so would any man," answered Napoleon. "If my own son (and I believe I love my son as well as any father does his child) were in a similar situation with those men, I would advice it to be done; and if so situated myself, I would insist upon it, if I had sense enough and strength enough to demand it. But, however, affairs were not so pressing as to prevent me from leaving a party to take care of them, which was done. If I had thought such a measure as that of giving opium necessary, I would have called a council of war, have stated the necessity of it, and have published in the order of the day. It should have been no secret. Do you think that if I had been capable of secretly poisoning my soldiers as doing a necessary action secretly would give it the appearance of a crime,) or of such barbarities as driving my carriage over the dead, and the still bleeding bodies of the wounded, that my troops would have fought for me with an enthusiasm and affection without a parallel? No, no; I never should have done so a second time. Some would have shot me in passing. Even some of the wounded, who had sufficient strength left to pull a trigger, would have despatched me."

'"I never" continued Napoleon, "committed a crime in all my political career. At my last hour, I can assert that. Had I done so, I should not have been here now. I should have despatched the Bourbons. It only rested with me to give my consent, and they would have ceased to live."'—1. 330 334.

Upon the charge as to the deaths of Captain Wright and Pichegru, it appears as to that his defence is clear. Those crimes, he says, were wholly unnecessary. From the destruction of the former he was to gain no conceivable advantage; and against the latter he had proofs so clear, that his condemnation would have been a matter of course. We cannot help considering it as a strong confirmation of his innocence upon these charges, that, since his fall, no evidence has been brought to light, nor even a single circumstance related, tending, in the most remote degree, to countenance the imputation. No one pretends that he secretly put to death either of the unfortunate individuals with his own hand; and surely it is beyond all probability, that, after twenty years, nothing should have transpired respecting the perpetrators of such foul designs the more especially as, during eight years of that period, any information of this description would have been most acceptable to the ruling powers. Respecting the Duc d'Enghien, we have the following passage.

'I now asked if it were true that Talleyrand had retained a letter written by the Duc d'Enghien to him until two days after the Duke's execution? Napoleon's reply was. "It is true; the Duke had written a letter, offering his services, and asking a command in the army from me, which that scelerato, Talleyrand, did not make known until two days after his execution." I observed that Talleyraud, by his culpable concealment of the letter, was virtually guilty of the death of the Duke. "Talleyrand," replied Napoleon, "is a bric-cone, capable of any crime. I," continued he, "caused the Duc d'Enghien to be arrested, in consequence of the Bourbons having landed assassins in France to murder me. I was resolved to let them see that the blood of one of their princes should pay for their attempts, and he was accordingly tried for having borne arms against the republic, found guilty, and shot, according to the existing laws against such a crime."'—1 335.336.

The following is a more general defence of himself.

'While walking about the room, "What sort of a man did you take me to be, before you became my surgeon?" said he. What did you think of my character, and what capable of? Give me your real opinion frankly." I replied, "I thought you to be a man whose stupendous talents were only to be equalled by your measureless ambition; and although I did not give credit to one-tenth part of the libels which I had read against you, still I believed that you would not hesitate to commit a crime when you found it to be necessary, or thought it might be useful to you." "This is just the answer that I expected," replied Napoleon, "and is perhaps the opinion of Lord Holland, and even of numbers of the French. I have risen to too great a pitch of human glory and elevation, not to have excited the envy and jealousy of mankind. They will say, "It is true that he has raised himself to the highest pinnacle; of glory; mais pour arriver, il commit beaucoup de crimes, (but to attain it, he has committed many crimes.") Now the fact is, that I not only never committed any crimes, but I never even thought of doing so. J' ai toujours marche, aucil' opinion de grandes masses et les evenemens, (I have always gone with the opinion of great masses, and with events.) I have always made peude cas of the opinion of individuals; of that of the public a great deal. Of what use, then, would crimes have been to me? I am too much a fatalist, and have always despised mankind too much, to have had recourse to crime to frustrate their attempts. J' ai marches'toujours avec l' opinion de cinq on six millions d' hommes. (I have always marched with the opinion of five or six millions of men); of what use, then, would crimes have been to me?"

'"In spite of all the libels," continued he," I have no fear whatever about my fame. Posterity will do me justice. The truth will be known; and the good which I have done, with the faults which I have committed, will be compared. I am not uneasy for the result. Had I succeeded, I should have died with the reputation of the greatest man that ever existed. As it is, although I have failed, I shall be considered as an extraordinary man; my elevation was unparalleled, because unaccompanied by crime. I have fought fifty pitched battles, almost all of which I have gained, I have framed and carried into effect a code of laws that will bear my name to the most distant posterity. From nothing I raised myself to be the most powerful monarch in the world. Europe was at my feet. My ambition was great, I admit but it was of a cold nature (d' une nature froid), and caused par les evenemens (by events); and the opinion of great bodies. I have always been of opinion, that the sovereignty lay in the people. In fact, the imperial government was a kind of republic. Called to the head of it by the voice of the nation, my maxim was la carriere ouverto aux talents (the career open to talents), without distinction of birth or fortune; and this system of equality is the reason that your oligarchy hate me so much."

'"If ever policy," continued he, "authorized a man to commit a crime and murder others, it authourised me to put to death Ferdinand, and the other Bourbons of his family when in France. Were I a man accustomed to commit crimes, would I not have effected one which it would have been so beneficial to me to put in execution? Ferdinand and his family once out of the way, the Spaniards would have had nothing to fight for, and would have submitted. No; had I have been inclined to commit crimes, I should not be here. Would a French Bourbon be in existence now, had I consented to their murder? Not only did I refuse to consent, but I positively prohibited that any attempt of the kind should be made."

'"It is not," added Napoleon, "by what the Quarterly Review, or Pichon says, or by what I could write myself, that posterity will judge of me? it is by the voice of so many millions of inhabitants who have been under my government."

"Those," continued he, "who consented to the union of Poland with Russia, will be the execration of posterity, while my name will be pronounced with respect, when the fine southern countries of Europe are a prey to the Barbarians of the north. Perhaps my greatest fault was, not having deprived the King of Prussia of his throne, which I might easily have done; After Friedland, I ought to have taken Silesia and *** from Prussia, and given them to Saxony, as the king and the Prussians were too much humiliated, not to revenge themselves the first opportunity. Had I done this, give them a free constitution, and delivered the peasants from the feodal slavery, they would have been content.' '—1. 403—407.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Maria Louisa.

This illustrious personage has been variously represented to the world, accordingly as the whim, envy, or interests, of people have dictated. Like many great personages, she is but little known; and compared to the prominent figure she once made in the landscape of human life, she has for some years occupied a hazy spot in the background of the painting. Little is known of her domestic habits; and her public actions neither want praise nor demand censure. The principalities over which she rules are amongst the finest in Italy, and her subjects generally contented. Her Prime Minister, Baron Glaive, is a man of ordinary talents; to him every thing is confided, and his duty is little more than being steward over the estates of a large family; that he exercises the stewardship with discretion is proved by no complaints ever being preferred against him. The whole revenue of the three principalities is not more than the Duke of Northumberland's income'; and to keep her court, &c. at Parma, Maria Louisa has not above 50,000*l.* per annum. Of the money left her and her son by Napoleon, * they have never yet received a shilling; and it is known at her separation from her unfortunate consort that she carried away only her jewels, and those of inconsiderable value. Her court, though small, is said to have been the theatre of great intrigues, and there exists not a more voluptuous society in Italy than the walls of Parma inclose.

The silence which Maria Louisa has observed with respect to her husband has been variously construed; some say she was positively interdicted from ever making any application in his favour, or even mentioning his name; but such is not the case. She married Napoleon from motives of ambition. She was only attached to his power and glory. It is said she never wrote him a letter in his exile—it is certain she never mentions his name—not even to his son; and in common conversation relative to public affairs when his name must be spoken of, she calls him "Napoleon, the late French Emperor," but never her late husband.

About four years ago a rumour was current in this country, that an infant had made its appearance in the world at Parma, under curious circumstances. The tale died away, and is only now revived from the circumstance of this illustrious lady having come to the Castle of Schoenbrunn with a splendid equipage and a royal suite, amongst which is a young child apparently five or six years old: it is nursed and attended upon by persons of superior rank, and is daily seen by the Archduchess, who takes it in her carriage. It is said (by some) to be a natural daughter of Baron Glaive: this is very probable, but who is the mother becomes a question not easily solved. The Ex-Empress makes no secret of her affection for the infant; she nurses it, and is never better pleased than when it is with her.

Maria Louisa and our late Queen, when Princess of Wales, were intimate friends. They travelled over Tuscany together, and at Leghorn they resided in the same palace.

* A private letter from Paris says,—"It is reported here that Maria Louisa has succeeded in her suit to Congress; the interest of the money bequeathed to her by Napoleon is to be regularly paid to her order. Be not misled by the scandalous reports you hear of this illustrious lady. The assertion that she has had three children by a certain Colonel is an infamous falsehood; she never had but one son in the whole course of her life. Count Bertrand has also succeeded, it is said, in procuring the promise of payment of the legacy bequeathed him by the late Emperor."

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

Extract of a private letter from Vienna, dated September 27:—

"I had last night an opportunity of seeing, for the first time, the son of that man whose turbulent ambition lost him the greatest empire in the world, and whose career will be forgotten only when the extraordinary events, associated with it, cease to become matter of astonishment to succeeding generations. Young Napoleon was at the Theatre, and sat in the same box with his Royal Grandsire and the Empress, but in a separate compartment, where he was attended by a middle-aged individual, who appeared to be his preceptor. It is not too much to say, that perhaps no youth ever boasted a finer or more interesting countenance. Most of the likenesses of him which I have seen in London are vile caricatures compared with the original. They represent him as a florid, chubby boy, with a profusion of flaxen hair flowing over his shoulders; but he has nothing whatever of that appearance. His complexion is fine, but not florid; and his hair, cut quite short, is fair, but not flaxen. It is impossible to behold his face for an instant, and not be struck with the convincing likeness it bears to the more accurate delineations that are given of his father's countenance. The nose is precisely similar, as is also the conformation of the mouth, which, when he smiles, gives an expression of peculiar sweetness. It has long been said that he is intended for the Church; but as yet he has not appeared in any initiative habiliments. He was dressed last night just like the son of an English country gentleman, wearing a short blue coat with gilt buttons, striped waistcoat, and a white neckerchief tied round his neck. The Imperial party sat in the stage box, which was plainly ornamented with crimson velvet drapery, and young Napoleon was stationed immediately in front of the same line, but a little detached from the Emperor and Empress. He appeared to enjoy the performance exceedingly, and laughed at some particular scenes loud enough to be distinctly heard by the audience. At the close of each act, when the drop curtain fell, he uniformly rose from his seat and stood behind the Emperor, who, looking over his shoulder, conversed with him at occasional intervals, apparently with an air of paternal affection."

LAW.

SEDUCTION.

Cleg. v. Crumpton.—Mr. Williams opened the case,

Mr. Scarlett said, his friend (Mr. Williams) had stated to them the nature of the case, which was one brought to recover, by the verdict of a Jury, a compensation for the loss of Miss Cleg's services, under very shameful circumstances. The relation between the plaintiff and the unhappy object, who was the occasion of the action, was that of a brother and sister; but, for the purposes of this suit, it was that of a master and servant, and the Jury would find, in this case, that Miss Cleg had been under the protection of her brother from her infancy, she having had the misfortune to lose her mother, when she was only two years old, and at the age of six years she was deprived of the care of her father. Since that time the young lady had, with her two sisters, been under the protection of her brother, the plaintiff, so that he might be said to sustain the double situation of a master and parent, and consequently felt all the agonies of being deprived of her assistance in his family by a calamity so distressing as this was. By matrimonial alliances the families of the plaintiff and defendant had become most intimately connected. Mr. Crumpton was himself a gentleman of very considerable fortune, and was also the son of a gentleman of most extensive property, and, therefore, perfectly capable of making a compensation, so far as it could do, to the young lady for the injuries he had heaped upon her. When she was of the early age of sixteen, the defendant proposed to pay his addresses to her; but she having conceived the defendant had previously paid very marked attentions to one of her sisters (who was subsequently married to another gentleman), without arriving at the result it was expected, she declined to receive his visits. Her objections were, however, removed by the interference of her aunt and brother, who represented that the defendant was a gentleman of fortune, and that it would be an honorable and advantageous connexion for her to form; she, therefore, with their full approbation, consented to receive him in the character of a professed lover. Their intimacy, in consequence encreased, and his attentions to her carried with them all the semblance of sincerity. He frequently, as it would be proved, promised her marriage, but delayed doing so under the pretence that she was a minor, and had no friend who was competent to give consent to their union. Under these specious excuses, and by professing the most ardent attachment he succeeded in robbing her of her affections, and, what was still more dear to her, her virtue. The consequences of that unhappy circumstance was, as might be expected, most afflicting to Miss Cleg, and her family; and soon after the lamentable event discovered itself by her appearance. The defendant, alleging the most uncharitable motives, abruptly broke off the connexion. Miss Cleg remained in her brother's house as long as she could with propriety, and then removed to the house of her aunt, where she gave birth to a child, which was still living. After that circumstance took place, the unfortunate young woman was taken back to her brother's house, in the hope that the defendant would do that justice which he had previously denied her; and

it was not till after he had absolutely refused to do so that this action was commenced. It might be asked, why an action for seduction had been brought instead of one for a breach of promise of marriage? This might appear singular, but the reason of it would be explained in a manner that could not fail of giving satisfaction to the Jury. Mr. Crumpton had had the cruelty—nay, the baseness, to insinuate that Miss Cleg had been connected with other persons. Such an assertion was totally unfounded; and it was to be regretted that the defendant, whose situation in life was that of a gentleman, could so far prevail upon himself as to make such a slanderous attack upon the victim of his own disgraceful artifices, because he well knew that, before she unhappily became acquainted with him, not the slightest taint of impropriety of conduct had ever been attributed to her. He had, however, dishonourably done so, and painful as it was to Miss Cleg and her family, to expose her in an open Court of Justice, to submit to a public examination, they had determined on doing so, to give the defendant an opportunity of cross-examining her, and of calling witnesses to disprove her testimony if they could, but which could not have been done had the action assumed a different character (but it would be recollected, that she was not, by this action, precluded from bringing one for the breach of promise.) It sometimes happened that men, by professing to be actuated by honourable intentions towards females, so far prevailed over their affections and weakness, as to draw them within their power, and then to debase them; but it must not be inferred from thence, that the unfortunate females who were so situated, were destitute of virtue. It unfortunately happened that there were too many instances of females relying upon the professed sincerity of those who had artfully gained their affections; and although this fatal weakness was not to be applauded, yet they were entitled to the humane recollection that they were woman, and not angels; and that they at least had a claim to some protection or remuneration from those who had planned their destruction, and then condemned them for that weakness of which they had been the cause. Of the unjust, unkind, and unbecoming aspersions that had been insinuated against her reputation he would say nothing; but he (Mr. Scarlet) sincerely believed that the defendant had no himself a friend, who knew Miss Cleg, who could not bear testimony of her undeviating, honourable, chaste and correct conduct. The plaintiff did not stand before the Court in the situation of a parent, but he was her only personal protector, and she had been, before this unfortunate occurrence took place, engaged by him in assisting in the general affairs of his family; and now, instead of being an ornament to it, as she had been, she was cast upon his hands dishonoured, debased, and forsaken.

Miss Ann Cleg, on being called, reluctantly ascended the box, with feelings evidently much distressed; she possessed very superior personal attractions, which enhanced much the general interest which was excited in her behalf.

The Lord Chief Justice, before the examination of the witness began, observed that it would perhaps be more congenial to the feelings of all parties, as they were connected by family ties, that this unfortunate transaction should be submitted to the consideration of some Gentlemen out of Court, and more particularly so, as whatever might be the result of this action, it would not bar her against bringing another for a breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Raine, for the defendant, coincided with the propriety of such a measure.

The Counsel, having consulted their respective clients, consented to act upon the suggestion of the Learned Judge, and it was agreed to make Miss Cleg a party to the reference, in order to bar her future right of bringing another action.

A verdict was then recorded for the plaintiff — Damages, One Thousand Pounds, subject to a reference.

The Observer, Sep. 2.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.

BARRIER *v.* BARRIER.—A young man named Barrier was brought before the Magistrate, charged with having neglected to maintain his wife—Mrs. Deborah Barrier; and also with having repeatedly assaulted the said Deborah, contrary to the statute, and his matrimonial vow.

Mrs. Deborah detailed a long string of miseries—her husband was idle and inattentive to his business; rarely at home; and his love for her was changed to gall and bitterness; so much so, that if she only opened her mouth just to tell him of his faults, she was sure to feel the weight of his right hand. He was once, she said, as nice a husband as any woman need wish for; but he was sadly altered of late.

The Magistrate asked her to what she attributed the change—had he taken to *drinking*? —had he any *unlawful love* that drew him from his house?

"No"—replied the afflicted Mrs. Deborah—"No, it was neither of these—it was *stewed giblets!*

"Stewed giblets!" said the Magistrate, with a very natural surprise,—"Stewed gibles!"

"Yes, your Worship: he is so fond of stuffing his guts with *stewed giblets*, that he leaves me pining at home upon potatoes and his good-for-nothing, old, methodistical, rascal of a father encourages him in it."

Mr. Barrier, sen, the good-for-nothing, old, methodistical, &c., immediately stepped forward, and begged to be allowed to inform his Worship the true state of the case; and, having received permission, he very methodically took up the narration from the very infancy of his unhappy son; but he was so redundant in figure and digression, that the Magistrate cut his speech short, even before he had got to the end of the exordium.

It appeared, however, that it was an unhappy match from the beginning—the lady having wheedled the gentleman into the conjugal noose when she was five and twenty and he only eighteen; that she was so much given to a certain concoction of corn spirit and juniper, as to be often incapable of attending to her domestic affairs; that every thing went wrong in conseqence, and the husband having been by these means reduced from a thriving jeweller to a mender of boots and shoes, they separated by mutual agreement, and he had given sureties to the parish for her maintenance in a stipulated sum. As to the *stewed giblets*, and the beating, they were positively denied, and Mrs. Deborah failing to prove any of her averments anent the same the whole matter was dismissed, with an understanding that the parish officers would receive the lady into the work-house if she was not satisfied.

FLEMING *v.* FLEMING.—This was another matrimonial squabble. Mr. Fleming, a tea-dealer of Chelsea-common, charged his spouse with consorting with a lady to whom he had a particular objection, inasmuch as the said lady taught his wife to *get tipsy*, and represented him as a *smuggler*. The particular facts charged were these:—Mrs. Fleming having got herself intoxicated at the instigation of the lady in question (a Mrs. Wiggenthorpe, we believe,) was wicked enough to knock her husband's hat off and give him a black eye with one and the same thump, or blow; and a creditor happening to come in at that precise moment, was so shocked at what he saw that he withdrew his credit; to the very great injury of the husband; all which he offered to prove from his *ledger*, and sundry documents which he now produced.

The Magistrate, however, declined examining the ledger; and, as Mrs. Fleming manifested great contrition for what she had done—promising never to offend in like manner again, and *to cut* Mrs. Wiggenthorpe's acquaintance, this affair was also dismissed; much to the dissatisfaction of Mr. Fleming, who seemed to think the premises warranted a much more serious conclusion.

UNION-HALL.—Yesterday Mr. Holland, the assistant overseer of the parish of Bermondsey, preferred a charge against Louisa Williams, a young woman of mild manners, and of a delicate, fascinating appearance, for becoming chargeable to that parish, and refusing to give any satisfactory account of herself. Before he entered on the case, he said the governors of the parish had used every persuasion to induce her to inform them who her family was, they being satisfied that she was either of a most respectable family, and had deserted it from some temporary misunderstanding, or that she was a most artful impostor; if the former, it was the desire of the parish to restore her to her family, and if the latter, to put the law in force against her.

Mr. ALLEN, addressing the prisoner, said, "The parish is acting most humanely with you, and I advise you privately to let them know who you are."

The prisoner expressed her determination to submit to any personal inconvenience rather than expose her family.

Mr. Holland then stated that the account the prisoner had given of herself was, that she was born at Malta, on the 4th of June, 1800, and that her father was for many years in the 19th Regiment. At the age of six or seven she accompanied her father and mother to Jamaica, and recollected being in the barracks with the women and children. Her father afterwards went to Halifax, and remained there for five or six years. He then again returned to Jamaica, and, after a short illness, died of a fever. On the decease of her father, herself, her mother, a sister, and a brother again went to Malta, and her mother established a wine-house in the Strada-parrati. What her father's circumstances were she did not recollect, but she knew that he sometimes received large sums of money, and that, on his death, her mother received 100*l.* but from whom she did not know. They remained at Malta about four years, when her mother, her sister, and herself, (the brother having died at Genoa, at which place they had also been), came to England. On their arrival her mother went to reside at Newcastle, and on her way thither she called on her sister, Mrs. Brown, who kept the Black Horse, at

Royston. At Newcastle her mother took in needle-work, but she believed that was done principally for the amusement of herself and her sister, who was the eldest by about two years. they had not been at Newcastle a great time, before her mother became acquainted with a Mr. Evans, who was connected with the blockade service at Hythe, in Kent, and subsequently she married him and left Newcastle. Her sister also married a Mr. William Beaumont. She continued to live with them for upwards of nine months, but at last left them on account of her brother-in-law's ill-treatment to her and her sister. She supported herself by her industry at dress-making for a long time, and at last determined on leaving that place, in pursuit of her mother. She left Newcastle for London on the 1st of September. with 6s. in her pocket, and walked the whole distance (near 300 miles.) After her money was expended, she slept at nights under the hedges, and endured the greatest hardships on the road from fatigue and hunger. She, however, made her way as well as she was able, without suffering any personal interruption till she arrived near Darlington, when, one night, about ten o'clock, being quite dark, a man on horseback rushed from a bye lane, and nearly run her down before she saw him. The man cried out "Stop, and deliver your money." She said, "I have but a little, but if you will do me no harm I will give it to you." He said, "I suppose you are on the tramp?" She replied, "Yes, Sir," and he said "Oh," and then turned into the lane again. She afterwards proceeded on to Hythe, where she conceived her mother was, without receiving any further molestation. On reaching that place she made every possible inquiry for her, but without success. Thus disappointed, she set off for London, and on the 17th September, as she was passing through Bermondsey, she fell down, quite exhausted, in a lane leading out of the parish, and was picked up in a pitiable condition by the parish constable, and conveyed to the workhouse. On the following morning, after she had somewhat recovered, she gave the foregoing account of herself, but refused to give any particulars that would lead to the discovery of her family.—The parish, however, from motives of humanity towards her, would not suffer her again to go adrift, but sent down to Royston to find the aunt, who the girl said lived there; but after the strictest inquiry, no such person could be found, yet still the girl persisted in her statement.

Mr. ALLEN.—The parish has clearly discovered that you have been telling them falsehoods; why don't you now tell the truth?

The girl answered, "I have told no falsehoods except as to my aunt's residence, and my family I cannot expose."

Mr. Holland said that the prisoner had mentioned several persons at Newcastle with whom her mother had dealt; to one of them, Mr. Brown, a grocer, he had written, and had received an answer, from which the following is an extract:—"On my return home I found your letter respecting the girl you have in your workhouse, and from the inquiry I have been able to make, I believe her to be an artful impostor. It appears she was in the neighbourhood of Barras Bridge about three months since, and was found under some hay-stacks. From the plausible tale she told, a subscription was raised to convey her to Edinburgh, where she said she was going. They also engaged her a passage to Leith; but on the morning she was to sail, the lady decamped, and nothing more was heard of her until a similar inquiry to your's was made from some other parish in London."

The prisoner with much indignation said the letter is false. I have told no falsehood, and I am much surprised that such a letter should have been written. I want nothing of the gentlemen, I only wish to return to Newcastle, where I can get employment as a dress-maker.

Mr. Donkin, the engineer, one of the parish officers, said, that, although there was great reason for doubting the truth of her tale, to the extent she related it, yet the parish was quite satisfied she was not an abandoned girl, and that she possessed superior abilities, and therefore it was anxious to arrive at the truth, and afford her some permanent relief.

Mr. ALLEN suggested that the better course would be to hand her over to the Mendicity Society, and that Institution would use every exertion to trace out the truth of her statement.

Mr. Holland undertook to comply with this suggestion, and to consult with the Secretary on the subject, and report the result to the Magistrates. In the mean time the girl is to remain in the workhouse.

The Courier, November 21.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—We have to announce the particulars of a disastrous occurrence which took place on Friday, the 15th instant, by which a respectable family in this neighbourhood and their relatives have been overwhelmed with affliction. Captain Gill, of Llandaff, late of the 46th Regiment, having brought over his wife, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Tanner, of Sampford Brett, near Watchett, arrived on the 15th at that port, for the purpose of returning to Llandaff with Mrs. Gill, her sister, (Miss Tanner) and a female servant. The tide served about four o'clock in the morning, and the weather being boisterous, Captain Gill was earnestly advised by several experienced seamen not to attempt the passage to Cardiff. This advice he unfortunately rejected and about eight o'clock the persons mentioned embarked in a small boat which was manned by two experienced sailors. A labourer, employed on the cliffs over Watchett, observed the departure of the boat, and from the agitation of the sea felt interested in watching its progress.—When it was about half way across, and near the Holmes, a violent storm of wind and rain came on, which compelled the labourer to seek for shelter in a fissure of the rock over which he had been working. At this time the tide, which had before flowed upwards, commenced running down Channel, and which, being opposed by a strong westerly wind, occasioned a tremendous sea. About a quarter of an hour had elapsed, when, re-ascending the heights, the labourer looked out for the boat, but it was no more to be seen! That fatal interval had engulphed in the waves the unhappy passengers, and not a vestige of them could be discovered. This melancholy event has occasioned a heart-rending degree of misery to the family of the unfortunate ladies who were lost. The relatives of the female servant reside at Creech, near this town. A part of the bo[illegible] on the Somersetshire shore, [illegible] bodies of the sufferers have [illegible] Captain Gill is said to have [illegible] 800*l.* with him, which he had p[illegible] a view of purchasing an estate i[illegible] bourhood. Some people, with a glas[illegible] Pier at Minehead, observed the pers[illegible] boat to be in extreme distress, which t[illegible] fied by fastening a white handkerchie[illegible] sail-head, and by the waving of white dr[illegible] The wind and tide prevented the possibil[illegible] affording assistance.—*Dec 2d Courier.*

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT THURMASTON—FURTHER PARTICULARS.)—It becomes our painful duty this week, as public Journalists, to record an event, which perhaps, no affair since the celebrated one committed in this county, many years ago, by a certain nobleman has had its parallel. Mr. John Allen, a person possessed of independent property, and residing at Thurmaston, about three miles from this town, was committed to our county gaol on Tuesday morning last, by William Heyrick, Esq. charged with felony, in shooting at and maiming William Lane, a drummer, of the 39th Regiment, about ten o'clock on the preceding evening. Lane happening to be coming through Thurmaston, on his return from Twyford-statutes, was accosted by three young men opposite to Mr. Allen's house, where they entered into conversation together. Mr. Allen soon after appeared at a room window, and desired that they would go away, or he would fire at them. The three young men, apprehensive that Mr. Allen might carry his threat into effect, made a hasty retreat. The drummer, however, stood his ground, and received the contents of a gun in the lower part of his body, when he exclaimed that he was a dead man, or something to the same effect, and fell; but, dreadful to relate, not before the contents of another shot was lodged in his arm. The young men observing what had thus taken place, hereupon came to his assistance, and carried him to the Plough public-house, where medical aid was instantly procured, and every proper attention was paid to his dangerous situation. The village in the mean time became all in a ferment, and immediately steps were taken to prevent the author of it from escaping. Early in the next morning he was conveyed before the above-named magistrate for examination, who committed him for trial as above stated, and he was shortly after brought to prison in a post-chaise. We understand that bail to any amount was offered, but refused. Lane was stationed in this town on the recruitting service, and had left the remainder of his party at Syston on the evening in question, anxious to get home to see his wife, who was confined in child bed. It is but justice to say, that every possible attention was shown to both Lane and his wife, under their very distressing circumstances, by the friends of Mr. Allen,—Dr. Hill, and Messrs. Needham, Freer, and Stallard, surgeons, of this town, together with Mr. Birdsall, surgeon, of Syston, who was first called in after the lamentable occurrence took place, were in regular attendance upon the unfortunate man, but their skill and attention proved unavailing, as he expired about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

[*The Courier, – Dec. 3.*

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...ections.

... TREAD-MILLS.

...xton Mills are fearful ills,
... who brought the Bill in,
...ten'd by the *cribbing* coves,
... he shall have a *milling*.

... say he shew'd a simple pate,
...o think of felons mending;
... every *step* which here they take,
They're still in crime *ascending*.

And when releas'd, and in the streets
Their former snares they're spreading,
They swear 'tis Parliament, which wills
They must their old ways *tread in*.

The Radicals and Huntites think
'Twill touch the Constitution,
For as the *wheel* moves round and round,
It brings a *Revolution*.

But though these snarlers shew their teeth,
And try to vex the nation,
Their actions soon are *tried* and *judg'd*,
And *grinding* is their station.

The *gambling-swells* who near St. James'
Have *play'd* their double dealings,
Say 'tis not fair that Bow-street should
Thus *work* upon their feelings.

Tom, Jerry, Logic, three prime sprigs,
Find here they cannot *come it*;
For though their *fancy* soars aloft,
They ne'er will reach the *summit*.

Corinthian Kate and buxom Sue
Must change their *warm* direction,
For if they make one *false step* more
They'll have *Cold Bath Correction*.

The moon-struck youths, who haunt the stage,
And spend their master's siller,
Must here play to another tune,
'Tis call'd the *Dusty Miller*.

Ye bits of blood, (the watchman's dread)
Who love to floor a *charley*,
As you delight to strip and fight,
Come forth and *mill* the *barley*.

John Barleycorn's a stout old blade,
As ever man put trust in,
And you will make no *meal* of him,
But he'll give you a *dusting*.

But here we'll stay, for *puns* they say,
Are bad as stealing purses.
And I to Brixton may be sent,
To *grind* some *floury* verses.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

OPTICAL DECEPTIONS.

Tom runs from his wife to get rid of his trouble
He drinks and he drinks till he sees all things double;
But when he has ceas'd wine and brandy to mingle,
Oh! what would he give could he see himself single.

THE DANDY IN DEFENCE OF HIS STAYS

And why not wear them?—tell me if you can:
'Tis but the fair prerogative of man!
Woman stole his rib;—can you then condemn,
That a mere whalebone he should steal from them?
'Tis strange that *satire* all the world bewitches;
Men may wear *Stays* —since *Women* wear the *Breeches!*

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things.
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

Dr. Johnson's Scale of Liquors.—Claret for boys; Port for men; Brandy for heroes. "Then (said Mr. Burke) let me have claret; I love to be a boy; to have the careless gaiety of boyish days." Johnson replied, "I should drink claret too, if it would give me that; but it does not: it neither makes boys men, nor men boys. You'll be drowned by it before it has any effect on you."

Expensive Gallantry.—Among the *facetiæ* of Charles the Second's days, it was the custom, when a gentleman drank a lady's health as a toast, by way of doing her greater honour, to throw some part of his dress into the fire, an example which his companions were bound to follow, by consuming the same article of their apparel, whatever it might be. An acquaintance perceiving at a tavern dinner that Sir Charles Sedly (the gay licentious wit and versifier) had a very rich lace cravat, when he named his toast, committed his cravat to the flames, as a burnt offering to the temporary divinity; and Sir Charles was of course obliged, along with the rest, to do the same. He complied with good humour, saying it was a good joke, but that he would have as good a one another time. Accordingly, at a subsequent meeting of the same party, he toasted Nell Gwynne; and calling in a tooth-drawer he had in waiting, made him draw a decayed tooth which it was a blessing to lose. His companions begged him to be merciful and wave the custom; but he was inexorable, and added to their mortification by repeating, while their sound teeth were suffering under the operation,—"Patience, patience, gentlemen, you know you promised I should have my frolic too."

A worthy clergyman in Fife, having occasion, in the course of his sermon, to employ the word *catastrophe*, he explained to his attentive hearers that it signified "the end or *tail* of any thing." An honest woman, whose vocabulary was not very extensive, considered the explanation a valuable addition to her stock of knowledge, and stored the word in her memory, with the resolution of making use of it as she found occasion. Some days after, seeing her minister ride past, she called to him, "Sir, there's a whin kow at your horse's catastrophe."—*Cuper Herald.*

We have the following anecdote from a witness of the examination. A short time since, an honest Hibernian was appointed guardian of the night in the environs of London, but was shortly brought before the sitting Magistrate, charged with neglecting his duties. Pat being questioned as to the cause of absence from his station, gravely replied, "Plase your Honour, they set me to watch, and I watched and I waited a long time, plase your Honour, but nobody came, so I thought, I'd go home to bed."—*Southampton Paper.*

A Repartee.—While Napoleon was yet a subaltern in the army, a Russian officer with much self-sufficiency remarked, "that his countrymen fought for glory, and the French for gain.' You are perfectly right," answered Napoleon, "for every one fights for that which he does not possess."

INTERESTING TO ANTIQARIANS.—A coin, date 1560, reign ELIZABETH, in most perfect preservation, was found in the stomach of a cow, slaughtered a few days ago, by Mr. BARBER, a respectable butcher of this town.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

A soldier having by order of a court-martial been sentenced to receive corporal punishment, one of the drummers, ordered to inflict it, absolutely refused, saying that it was not his duty. "Not your duty!" said the Serjeant-major "Not your duty!" repeated the Adjutant, "What do you mean!"—"I know very well," replied the drummer, that it is not my duty: I was present at the court-martial as well, as you, and I heard the Colonel say he was to receive, *corporal* punishment. I am only a *drummer*, not a *coporal*.

Analogy.—A little girl happening to hear her mother speak of going into *half mourning*, said—"Why are we going into half mourning, Mamma, are any of our relations *half dead?*"

Northern Sharpness.—The following communication is a curiosity in its way. It comes to us from a respectable Gentleman, who has furnished us with his address, and who vouches for the authenticity of the Attorney's Letter. We have often heard of sharp practising, but we should think this instance of an Attorney charging 3s. 6d. for an application for 1d. of postage, is quite unexampled. Have the Scots corrupted the good people of Berwick?

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

I avail myself of your valuable Paper to publish below a Copy of a Letter from an Attorney. I am Sir, yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

"To Postage of Letter sent per Berwick post, 1d.

"SIR,—I am directed to issue an action against your goods to-morrow morning, unless the above sum of one penny, together with 3s. 6d. the expence of this application, be paid to me before 10 o'clock to-morrow."

Parrots.—The Greeks originally were acquainted with but one species of Parrot or (Psittacus) which was imported from the East by Alexander's Captains. The Romans knew no other species but those from India till the time of Nero; when they were also brought from the Island of *Goganda*, far up the river Nile. After the Portuguese doubled the Cape of Good Hope, they became much more numerous in Europe; and now we observe from a recent work on Natural History, this almost inexhaustible and beautiful genus has been divided into no fewer than *two hundred and thirty-nine species!*

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